

## Klibi, Tindemans discuss Mideast

BRUSSELS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi held talks on Tuesday with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans ahead of a European Community (EC) meeting this month on possible EC moves to revive Middle East peace talks. A Foreign Ministry spokesman declined comment on the substance of Mr. Klibi's talks with Mr. Tindemans, current president of the community's council of ministers, saying only: "It was a very deep session, very open and conducted in a very good spirit." But Belgian sources said Mr. Tindemans had again underlined the importance of reopening dialogue between the Arab League and the 12 community states, stalled since the mid-1970's over arguments over what such a dialogue should include. Mr. Tindemans said after talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres here last week that community ministers would meet this month to see if there was room for a new initiative on the Arab-Israeli dispute, the Iran-Iraq war and other regional conflicts. But the sources said a major new initiative was unlikely during Belgium's six-month presidency and the aim instead would be to improve dialogue between the two sides.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية

## U.S. conducts new nuclear test

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States on Tuesday conducted its first nuclear test of 1987 — a blast the Soviet Union has said will force it to abandon its test freeze — the Department of Energy announced. It said the test took place underground in Nevada near Las Vegas at 7:20 a.m. local time (1520 GMT) and had a yield of less than 20 kilotonnes, or 20,000 tonnes of dynamite. The Soviet Union, which has been appealing to the Reagan administration to join in a test ban, has said it would resume its test programme with the first U.S. blast of this year. The Soviet moratorium began on Aug. 6, 1985. Reaching to Tuesday's blast, the official Soviet news agency TASS said it was a challenge to world opinion but did not indicate how Moscow would act in response to it. "The Reagan administration, clearly challenging world opinion, has again ignored the Soviet Union's call to join its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and confirmed its intention to follow a dangerous course for the escalation of the nuclear arms race," TASS said.

Volume 12 Number 3391

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1987, JUMADI AL THANI 5, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Gemayel due today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and his wife will arrive in Amman today on a three-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor, the Royal Palace officially announced Tuesday. During the visit, the announcement said, Mr. Gemayel will hold talks with King Hussein and senior Jordanian officials covering Arab affairs and the situation in Lebanon and bilateral relations. It will be Mr. Gemayel's first visit to Amman since he became president in 1982.

## Parliament to be briefed on OIC summit, King's visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government will soon brief the Lower House of Parliament on the outcomes of the Jan. 26 summit in Kuwait of the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) and His Majesty King Hussein's working visit to France, Italy and the Vatican. The meeting was promised after Aqaba Deputy Ali Abn El'izz urged Prime Minister Zaid Rifai to brief the House in a closed session the date for which will be determined later. The suggestion came during a Lower House session on Tuesday. (See page 3)

## Cabinet reviews health services

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet held a session Tuesday evening during which it reviewed the services and activities of the Health Ministry. At the meeting, the Cabinet reviewed the Health Ministry's immediate and future plans for promoting services in different regions of the Kingdom.

## Muasher returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher returned home on Tuesday after talks in Damascus with Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Raouf Al Kassm on Jordanian-Syrian economic and trade relations. The Damascus meeting on Tuesday was in the presence of Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Mohammad Al Imadi and Jordan's Ambassador to Syria Ali Khreis.

## Jordan-Czech accords concluded

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali said here Tuesday that he had concluded a number of agreements with Czechoslovak universities on cultural, academic and scientific cooperation with the University of Jordan. Speaking upon returning from Prague at the end of a visit to Czechoslovakia at the head of a university delegation, Dr. Majali said that agreements had been reached on the exchange of visits by university professors from both countries.

## Wazir, Qadhafi meet

AMMAN (J.T.) — Khalil Al Wazir, deputy military commander of the PLO, held talks with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi in Tripoli on Monday. Mr. Wazir arrived in Libya Sunday night. It is the PLO official's first visit to Libya since 1982.

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# Air raids and missile attacks continue in Gulf war amid new mediation

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi warplanes bombed targets in Iranian cities on Tuesday after a missile hit Baghdad, amid fresh Algerian and Sudanese moves to find a peaceful end to the six-and-a-half-year-old conflict.

The surface-to-surface missile, the eighth to hit the Iraqi capital this year, smashed into a residential area, killing or wounding a number of civilians and destroying houses, an Iraqi military spokesman said.

An Iranian military statement said the missile was fired at "political-military sites" and warned Iraq to expect "more smashing replies" if its air force continued to attack Iranian towns and cities.

Iraqi fighter-bombers, which have raided targets inside Iran almost every day since Tehran launched an offensive on the southern war front on Jan. 9, were seen heading east again soon after the missile landed.

Tehran Radio said the Iraqi planes bombed the cities of Khorramabad, Pol-e Dokhtar and Kuzdash, killing or injuring several people.

Iran, which has reported a civilian death toll of more than 2,000 in this year's air raids, vowed revenge after claiming that 68 schoolgirls were killed in an attack on the northwestern city of Mianeh on Sunday.

The Iraqi spokesman did not give precise casualty figures from

the missile blast and, for security reasons, declined to pinpoint the exact location.

With the Iranian ground offensive apparently stalemated near the southern Iraqi city of Basra, the war is increasingly turning into a battle of cities, with air, artillery and missile attacks.

The Iraqi spokesman said targets in the Iranian cities of Tabriz, Shiraz and Esfahan were raided overnight just before the missile strike.

He said Iraqi planes also hit a "large naval target" — Baghdad's usual target for a merchant ship or oil tanker — in the northern Gulf.

In Baghdad, the Defence Ministry newspaper Al Qadisiya put Iranian troop casualties on the southern front at more than 700,000.

Neither side gave details of the latest battles. A State Department spokesman in Washington said on Monday fighting remained heavy but there had been no dramatic shift in the battle lines.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said on Sunday that Iraqi forces had "broken the back" of

the Iranian offensive. But the U.S. spokesman said only that Iraqi counter-attacks had succeeded in pushing the Iranians back slightly.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman told reporters that fighting continued to be heavy as the Iraqis tried to turn back the Iranian offensive that started on 24.

Redman said: "Iraqi counter-attacks over the week-end succeeded in pushing the Iranian forces back slightly east of Basra."

"There has been no dramatic shift in battle lines and fighting remains heavy."

U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, said the Iranian forces have not been able to break out of positions they won last month some 10 kilometres northeast and southeast of Basra.

A Kuwaiti newspaper reported Tuesday that Algeria was spearheading a new mediation bid to the war between Iran and Iraq.

The newspaper Al Qabas said the Algerian effort has made "strides toward a concrete solution" to the hostilities.

The paper's editor Jassem Al Saqr quoted "reliable" sources as saying "highest-level contacts" took place between Algiers and Tehran before the convening of a pan-Islamic summit conference in Kuwait last week.

Algerian President Chadli Benjedid pursued the bid in behind-

## Syrian paper warns U.S. against military action in Middle East

American warships reportedly nearing Lebanon

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — A leading Syrian newspaper said Tuesday the United States was "playing with fire" in the Middle East and warned that any military move against Lebanon could spark an explosion.

"It is now clear from the recent American military build-up and hostile statements that Washington is planning a large-scale military operation in the region, where Lebanon will be the starting point," the government daily Tishrin said.

It was commenting on the movement of two U.S. aircraft carriers to the eastern Mediterranean amid speculation that Washington may take action to free hostages held in Lebanon (See page 2).

Tishrin said a joint U.S.-Israeli action against Lebanon would lead to "a big explosion, the consequences of which will be unpredictable not only in the region but worldwide."

"Washington, which is trying to pour oil on fire and ignite further tension in the region, must understand that playing with fire and using a thick rod as a pretext for freeing some hostages, will lead only to further U.S. frustrations," it added.

## New security in W. Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A new Syrian-backed drive to curb militia lawlessness in west Beirut started quietly on Tuesday amid renewed battles between Palestinians and Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen around two refugee camps.

Witnesses told AP several militia offices closed in the seaford Ain Mreissah district and Syrian soldiers were seen in the main Hamra shopping street, but there was no sign of a major crackdown to restore Lebanese state authority.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Monday that police and army units backed by Syrian troops would mount patrols, set up checkpoints and close the scores of militia bases dotting the capital's western sector.

Hundreds of Syrian commandos deployed in Beirut last July. Gunmen were driven off the streets, but they have gradually returned.

The Tishrin warning coincided with reports that U.S. warships of the sixth fleet were within 80 kilometres of the Lebanese coast on Tuesday.

Official sources in Cyprus, 150 kilometres northwest of Beirut, reported that civilian aircraft flying near the warships were ordered by radio to veer off.

It was not known how many warships were in international waters off the Lebanese coast.

But Pentagon officials said several days ago that at least six vessels, including the aircraft carrier Nimitz, had been ordered into the Eastern Mediterranean.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Tuesday that Israel would consider helping the United States launch a military operation in Lebanon if asked to do so.

Mr. Shamir told AP that Israel had not been asked by the Reagan administration to provide any help thus far, and he did not think such a request would be forthcoming.

"No, we have not been asked," Mr. Shamir said in response to a question. "I don't think we will be asked, but if we will be asked, we will consider it."

## Waite said to be held in captivity in W. Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A Muslim political source said Tuesday missing Briton Terry Waite, just nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize, was still in west Beirut.

The source, who spoke on condition that he was not identified, told Reuters that Mr. Waite's captors were holding him in west Beirut, contrary to some Western and local media reports.

"All the information indicates he is still held in west Beirut and has not been moved out," the source said.

Radical pro-Iranian Shi'ite leader Hussein Musawi has denied reports that Mr. Waite, who disappeared two weeks ago, had been taken to east Lebanon's Syrian-controlled Bekka Valley (See page 2).

Mr. Waite arrived in Lebanon on Jan. 12 on a mission to try to free Western hostages, especially two Americans held by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad (holy war)

group — journalist Terry Anderson and university agriculture dean Thomas Sutherland.

The source said the kidnappers told Mr. Waite before he arrived through a respected Shi'ite physician and former cabinet minister acting as an intermediary that he "should visit Lebanon to meet the hostages."

British ambassador John Gray said his embassy had no firm news of Mr. Waite, but was pursuing contacts with militias in west Beirut to try to determine his whereabouts.

In London, 15 British parliamentarians from all parties nominated Mr. Waite for the Nobel Peace Prize. They said in a letter to the Norwegian Nobel Committee: "It is our belief that the patient, quiet, yet extraordinarily effective diplomacy of Mr. Waite is one of the shining lights in the much-troubled Middle East."



His Majesty King Hussein receives Field Marshal Abdul Rahman Swareddahab of Sudan in a meeting attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Tuesday (Petra photo)

## King meets Swareddahab

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein conferred at the Royal Court on Tuesday with Field Marshal Abdul Rahman Swareddahab, former head of the military council in Sudan, who is now on a visit to Jordan. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Marshal Swareddahab earlier met with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai with whom he reviewed Sudanese-Jordanian relations.

The Sudanese guest voiced his country's appreciation for Jordan for extending assistance to the Sudanese people enabling them to overcome their ordeal during the famine and drought period that affected Sudan.

Sudan's ambassador to Jordan was present at the meeting.

Marshal Swareddahab later visited the Royal War College and met with senior army officers and was briefed on the college's programmes and activities. He also visited the Royal Command and Staff Academy.

The marshal's wife meanwhile toured Al Khansaa's Centre run by the General Union of Jordanian Women and was briefed on the different training courses given to women in dress making, weaving, embroidery and other crafts and skills. She later visited a home for the old run by the White Bed Society and was briefed on its services.



Patrick Buchanan leading a pro-Reagan rally a few weeks ago

## Buchanan leaves Reagan cabinet

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Patrick J. Buchanan, President Ronald Reagan's chief of communications and champion of conservative policies, has resigned, it was announced Tuesday.

Mr. Buchanan's resignation, which becomes effective March 1, was the second announced in two days by the White House, following the replacement of William Casey as director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said Mr. Buchanan believed he could influence the issues and politics of the 1988 presidential election and "the direction of the conservative movement and the Republican Party by speaking and writing from a vantage point outside the White House."

Before joining the White House in February 1985, Mr. Buchanan wrote a newspaper column and was a television commentator.

Mr. Buchanan had been mentioned as a possible contender for the 1988 Republican presidential nomination, but he recently announced he would not be a candidate because he did not want to split the conservative wing of the party.

He has been the White House's leading voice for conservatism and a determined defender of the president.

The White House recently disassociated the president from some of Mr. Buchanan's controversial remarks, such as his suggestion that laws can be broken if the cause was justified.

He raised that idea in defending the actions of Oliver North, who was fired from the National Security Council staff for engineering the diversion of profits from Iranian arms sales.

An appearance by Mr. Buchanan at a pro-Reagan rally in a park across the street from the White House a few weeks ago further upset many Reagan aides who felt he was too confrontational on the Iran issue.

## Rifai reaffirms Jordan's commitment to ensure dignified life for all

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai said on Tuesday that Jordan had profound belief in the principles and objectives of the United Nations and that it valued the organisation's policies and programmes to be carried out during 1987, which has been declared by the world organisation as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

The message sent to the executive director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), Mr. Rifai said Jordan, a country with a small area and limited resources, relied heavily on its main resources — its citizens, the Kingdom's most valuable asset.

Apart from providing basic requirements for a decent life, the government has made it a priority to provide shelter for all people, and has done and will continue to do so to ensure dignified life for all, the prime minister said.

The message came in response to a request by Habitat Director Arcot Ramachandran who had invited several heads of state and governments from different parts of the world to issue a statement on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless which was inaugurated on Jan. 1.

Following are major excerpts from Mr. Rifai's message:

"As we rely so heavily on the human element, we feel that it is one of our foremost duties to provide him with all the facilities and services that would certainly ensure a decent life capable of (at the least) meeting the minimum of his basic needs be it in the health sector (preventive and curative), compulsory education, employment, or in the field of providing water, electricity and infrastructure services and shelter which altogether constitute a healthy proper environment for human living."

"Shelter... has always been and will continue to be one of the basic priorities targeted at by the government programmes to ensure dignified life. We do believe that shelter is the fundamental pillar for achieving social security, psychological and political stability which eventually reflect on the economic productivity of the whole country."

In our profound belief in the principles and objectives of the United Nations Organisation, we emphasise the importance of the policies and programmes of

(Continued on page 5)

## Crimes went up by 14 per cent in '86, ministry tells Parliament

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Interior told Parliament on Tuesday that a total of 18,062 crimes of all kinds were committed in Jordan in the past year. Of these, 4,288 cases involved murder, rape, robbery and pickpocketing.

The figures were presented to the Lower House of Parliament in a session attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and several Cabinet members in response to a request by Deputy Laith Shbeilat.

The request was made during an earlier session in which Mr. Shbeilat called on the government to impose the strictest possible punishment on those committing immoral actions and crimes following the rape and murder of a four-year old boy in mid-1986.

The total number of crimes committed in the Kingdom in 1985 was 16,341, and in 1984 the number was 16,215, according to

the Ministry of Interior statement presented to the House on Tuesday.

The figures showed that 59 murders and 23 cases of rape occurred in the country in 1986 compared to 81 murders and 29 rape cases in 1985 and 70 murders and 24 cases of rape in 1984.

With reference to the rape and murder of the four-year old child of Marzuq Naser Abu Sweilem, the ministry's statement revealed that three young men were involved. They were 17-year-old Ali Youssef Shaab Mohammad, 17-year-old Khaled Salameh Oqsem and 16-year-old Khaled Eid Farhoud and that the crime was committed towards the end of May 1986.

The statement said that the child's father, Marzuq Naser Abu Sweilem, reported to police on May 28, 1986 and said that his son was missing from home, and two days later reported that he

found the boy killed and placed in a sack in an outlying area east of Amman.

It was not until Oct. 31 that Ali Youssef Shaab Mohammad was arrested by the police near the Sports City in the course of investigations into a number of robberies that the rape and murder of the boy was uncovered, the statement said. Youssef Shaab admitted to murdering the boy in collusion with his two friends. He said that he lured the little boy after buying him some chocolates and carrying him in a taxi with the two accomplices to 'Ain Ghazal district where they used to keep some bedding for spending nights in the open.

After raping the boy they strangled him and placed his body in a sack, the statement said.

According to the statement, the case was referred to the military court on Dec. 1, 1986.

## Aquino to demand military loyalty after landslide win

MANILA (R) — President Corazon Aquino plans to demand sworn allegiance from the military on the strength of a landslide victory for her new Philippines constitution, top government sources said Tuesday.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters Mrs. Aquino would make restraining the country's restive military a high priority after official polls results are announced within a week.

The administration "is going to knock heads together to get them (the military) to accept this constitution," one senior source said.

Troops unhappy with the planned constitution launched an abortive coup last week in which they tried to take over four key military bases and three television

stations.

Defence analysts have said many in the army are also upset by a 60-day truce with the communists — due to end on Sunday.

Sacked former Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile warned in an interview with foreign journalists that uniformed resentment would not simply vanish.

"As long as the military is in a state of fragmentation, as it is not, you'll always find an expression of this resentment in one way or another, in some form or another," he said.

Monday's vote has been universally seen as a massive popular endorsement for the woman who replaced right-wing strongman Ferdinand Marcos after a civilian-backed military coup almost a year ago.

## British government under fire for raids on BBC

LONDON (R) — A parliamentary storm swirled on Tuesday over police raids on the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) amid opposition charges that the Conservative government was running a police state bent on muzzling the press.

Although Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's administration denied it had ordered the weekend seizure of material for a series on intelligence and other secret activities, the opposition was united in expressing concern.

During a 28-hour search of the BBC's Glasgow offices police seized two vanloads of material relating to a six-hour documentary entitled "the secret society."

House of Commons Speaker Bernard Weatherill ordered an emergency parliamentary debate on the raid after six member of Mrs. Thatcher's own party joined the combined opposition in calling for one.

The current volatility of the British voter was demonstrated again on Tuesday with publication of an opinion poll giving the Labour Party a two-point lead — 39 per cent to 37 per cent for the Conservatives.

The Harrison Research Centre poll for Independent TV-AM company, taken before the latest controversy, went against a recent trend which put the Conservatives ahead of Labour.

## Israelis 'protest' Palestinian demonstration

GAZA CITY (AP) — Jewish settlers set up an illegal settlement on Arab land in the occupied Gaza Strip to protest a rash of anti-Israel demonstrations by Palestinian nationalists, a settlement leader said Tuesday.

"We were there for about 30 hours but decided to leave when all our demands for increased 'security' were met," said Tzvi Hendel, speaking in a telephone interview.

Hendel refused to list the demands presented by the settlers on Tuesday to the commander of Israel's southern front, Yitzhak Mordechai.

About 20 settlers spent the night at the makeshift camp alongside the main road between Gaza City and Khan Younis, said a Palestinian source who asked for anonymity. But Hendel said between 120 to 170 settlers were at the site.

The Gaza Strip, where some 2,000 Jews live among 600,000 Palestinians, has been the site of Israeli-Palestinian clashes since Jan. 13 when Israel ordered the deportation of a Palestinian activist.

During a Palestinian demonstration on Jan. 29, Israeli troops shot dead 18-year-old Ahmad Salim Al Hafat. On Sunday a Jewish settler shot and wounded a Palestinian worker.

The Palestinian source said there were anti-Israeli demonstrations by high school students Tuesday in the Gaza Strip towns of Khan Younis and Rafah. He said the demonstrators dispersed when troops arrived.



# Egypt confident police riots will not be repeated

CAIRO (R) — A year after thousands of police conscripts ran riot, briefly sparking fears for Egypt's stability, senior officers are confident it will not happen again.

Egypt's most serious security threat since President Hosni Mubarak came to power in 1981 has faded into history. But the charred skeletons of hotels and nightclubs torched by rioting conscripts a year ago this month serve as a reminder.

Maj.-Gen. Abdul Raheem Al Nahas, head of the Central Security Forces, says he is confident recent reforms to improve the lot of low-paid conscripts is insurance against rioting.

They include pay rises, more contact between officers and men, improved living conditions and recreational facilities. One officer said a conscript's pay had been doubled to 24 pounds (\$13) a month, all-round.

"These measures will prevent a repetition of the riots," Gen. Nahas told Reuters in an interview. "The next time the conscripts have a problem, they will come and discuss it rather than revolt."

Mr. Mubarak this week gave a symbolic clean bill of health to

the paramilitary Central Security Forces by visiting camps near the Pyramids that were under military siege when troops rounded up mutineers after the Feb. 25-27 riots.

Some 107 people were killed in the rampage, which the government said flared over rumours of an extended call-up.

"The conscripts were under a lot of pressure, then came the rumour they would stay another year. It was only natural an explosion happened," Gen. Nahas said.

The security police — whose duties include guarding embassies and government buildings — had been overworked, he added. Their food was bad, some camps did not have toilets, running water or electricity, and holidays were often cancelled.

"How can you ask a soldier to do an important job like guard an embassy when he cannot find a toilet to use?" Gen. Nahas asked.

The Central Security Forces, set up in 1969 "to combat terror-

ism and riots," grew to about 300,000 men last year but the policy now was to reduce numbers, he said.

Strength had been cut by over 10 per cent since the riots and further reductions were expected. "We are interested in quality not quantity," he said.

Many conscripts are poorly educated, illiterate country boys in their teens and early 20's.

Reforms include a ban on beatings, which some officers were reputed to administer to their men. "No beating, it makes slaves not free, proud men," he said.

Improved service conditions include new quarters to replace "torn tents," a guaranteed blanket and bed for each soldier, water and electricity in each camp, better food and medical care. Conscripts will take all their leave on time.

The aim, Gen. Nahas said, was to produce "a productive healthy boy, not a bitter man who despises me and the country."

Of several thousand conscripts involved in the rioting, 1,324 were arrested under emergency laws in force since Muslim extremists shot dead President Anwar Sadat in 1981.

They have been charged with

damaging property and inciting unrest, but courts have released about half pending trial.

Gen. Nahas said those released were not allowed to return to their camps and had been ordered to return home until their cases came up. Some were given early release from the service.

"Some boys were arrested by mistake, but they are in good hands," he said, adding that he expected the courts to acquit many of those charged.

Trials are in early procedural stages and no evidence has yet been heard.

Some details of the riots are still clouded. They include the origin of the rumour that call-up was being extended, which — despite a swift government denial — sparked the riots as it spread quickly from camp to camp and city to city.

Rioting flared not only in the Cairo area, but also in the central cities of Sohag and Assiut.

Gen. Nahas, who was appointed to head the force after the riots, has the rank of assistant interior minister. At the time of the riots he was in charge of units in Egypt's second largest city, Alexandria, where no incidents were reported.

## Islamic Amal chief challenges U.S.

BAALBEK, Lebanon (R) — A powerful pro-Iranian Shi'ite Muslim leader has challenged the United States to a battle with Muslim fighters and said Washington would pay dearly for any military action against Lebanon.

"We challenge the U.S. to send a couple of hundreds of their best fighters into Lebanon to have face-to-face combat with our Muslim fighters," Hussein Musawi, leader of the Islamic Amal militia, told Reuters in an interview.

Mr. Musawi, stationed in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley, was responding to reports that Washington might be considering military action against clandestine groups holding hostages in Lebanon.

"The Americans will not achieve anything by undertaking such an action. The spilled blood will cause further enmity and rejection... that will cost them dearly," he said.

The bearded Musawi, interviewed at his fortress-like house guarded by Kalashnikov-toting men, denied as "entirely untrue" reports that missing British church envoy Terry Waite had come to the Bekaa Valley after he disappeared.

"The idea that Waite as a mediator has become hostage upsets me a lot. I hope that if he has become a hostage then his captors will not be Muslims," he said, adding: "I don't know where or with whom Waite is."

Informed sources in Baalbek said they had no local reports that Mr. Waite, a lay aide to the archbishop of Canterbury, had been seen in the region since he disappeared in Beirut on Jan. 20 during a mission to free foreign hostages.

Since the kidnapping of foreigners started three years ago, a number of them have been released in or through the Bekaa area.

Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt and Nabih Berri, leader of the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia, Monday said they believed Waite had been "arrested," not "kidnapped," but did not make clear the distinction.

Mr. Musawi's militant group broke with the mainstream Amal militia in 1982. He controls most of the fundamentalist stronghold of Baalbek, 80 kilometres from Beirut.

Surrounded by portraits of Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Mr. Musawi spoke calmly throughout the interview.

He has visited Iran often and frequently cooperates with several hundred Iranian Revolutionary Guards stationed in the mainly Shi'ite Bekaa to spread Khomeini's doctrines.

French warplanes bombed Mr. Musawi's bases in 1984 and Israeli jets have attacked near Baalbek. Mr. Musawi said a U.S. attack would be "nothing new."

## Second U.S. carrier moves into east Mediterranean to join Nimitz

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. officials have said a second aircraft carrier had moved closer to Lebanon as the Islamic Jihad threatened to kill foreign hostages in the event of a U.S. attack.

Defence Department officials, who asked not to be identified, said the conventionally-powered carrier John F. Kennedy and its eight ship battle group had moved into the eastern Mediterranean from Malaga, Spain, over the weekend.

They stressed the deployment did not signal any plans for military action.

The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz and escort ships have been in the eastern Mediterranean south of Cyprus since the middle of last week keeping watch over Lebanon.

"It is prudent to have ships in the area, but I would not read anything into this," one Pentagon official told Reuters when asked why the Kennedy had been moved eastward.

Other defence officials said the large U.S. helicopter carrier Sarpan linked up with the Nimitz group over the weekend. The ship carries more than two dozen helicopters.

In Beirut Monday, the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad, which holds two Americans and three Frenchmen, said it would kill them if Washington intervened forcibly in Lebanon or elsewhere in the Middle East.

One Indian and three American professors were seized in mainly Muslim west Beirut last month, bringing to at least eight the number of Americans known to be held hostage in Lebanon.

A previously unknown group which claimed it was holding them said they would be executed unless Israel released 400 Palestinian commandos within a week. Israel rejected the demand.

The United States repeated Monday it would make no concessions to kidnappers.

"We are not going to make concessions or give in to terrorists or encourage third countries to do so," State Department spokesman Charles Redman told reporters.

"Those who take hostages need to be aware of that," he added.

The United States last week barred U.S. citizens from travelling to Lebanon without approval and gave those already there 30

days to get out.

U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, said it would be difficult, if not impossible, at this point to select targets for a retaliatory strike even though the navy now has a large combat force in the eastern Mediterranean.

"The one thing that is a little bit different is the fact that the Marines are out there, too," the source said. "It looks like it will be a while before there's a turnover."

Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, who met Monday with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, told reporters he did not get the impression they are thinking of military action in Lebanon.

"In the context of our conversations this morning, I did not have the feeling that a military solution is being considered," Mr. Andreotti said.

"We've had an experience in Lebanon that a big international fleet is not enough to get a little order," he added, apparently referring to the international peacekeeping force, with Italian participation, that was in Lebanon in 1983.

## UAE ignores Libyan embassy shutdown

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — Libya's announcement that it shut down its embassy in Abu Dhabi surprised diplomatic sources who said Tuesday that the North African country has had no embassy in the United Arab Emirates for more than 18 months.

Libya said Monday it closed down its embassy in Abu Dhabi to protest what it described as "indirect recognition" of Israel by the UAE.

The Libyan announcement came hard on the heels of a visit to Abu Dhabi by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, whose country is the only Arab nation to have relations with Israel.

It was the first visit by an Egyptian head of state to the UAE since 1979, when the late President Anwar Sadat signed a U.S.-sponsored separate peace treaty with Israel.

Most of the Arab League countries, including the UAE and Kuwait,

Libya, served diplomatic relations with Egypt after the signing of the treaty.

Mr. Mubarak's visit to Abu Dhabi was widely interpreted as a de facto restoration of UAE-Egypt ties.

Libya 18 months ago shut down its diplomatic missions in Abu Dhabi, Manama and other Gulf capital as part of an economic austerity programme. But it maintained an embassy in Kuwait.

## Reagan willing to hand over Iran notes

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House, in a quick about-face, said President Reagan was willing to give investigators relevant excerpts of his personal notes about the Iran arms scandal.

The White House made the offer Monday only hours after presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater had said supplying the notes might be an invasion of the privacy of Mr. Reagan and others.

Congressional committees investigating the secret sale of arms to Iran and diversion of profits to Nicaraguan contra rebels have not yet formally asked for the notes.

But a source on the Senate committee said it would seek the notes and might request an interview with Mr. Reagan, and Chief Counsel Arthur Liman said the panel planned to "pursue all individuals and evidence relevant to our inquiry."

Disclosure of the existence of the notes recalled the revelation of a secret White House taping system during the 1973 Senate Watergate hearings.

The tapes provided the basis for the House Judiciary Committee's vote to recommend the impeachment of the then President Richard Nixon.

White House officials were unsure exactly what Mr. Reagan's handwritten notes contain. One called them "very personal, diary-like impressions of the day."

It was also unclear how the excerpts would be selected. "That's something that would be worked out if and when we receive a request for the material," one official said. "We have not received a request."

The White House said Mr. Reagan would continue to provide all information required by arms scandal investigators.

"Should it be determined the material is needed, the president is

willing to make available relevant excerpts of his personal notes," the statement said.

It added this was consistent with Mr. Reagan's meeting last week with a three-man board he appointed to look into the workings of his National Security Council (NSC), where the arms deal originated.

Fitzwater said Mr. Reagan had used his notes to refresh his memory before appearing for more than an hour before a panel headed by former Republican Senator John Tower of Texas.

But he said it was not expected that the notes would be relevant and necessary to the inquiry. He said the White House had already made 3,000 documents available to investigators.

The scandal has plunged Mr. Reagan into his worst political crisis of the six years at the White House. Mr. Reagan has not publicly answered questions about it since last Nov. 19.

He refused to name the source of his information and would only say: "I know the man was here and I know that he made this claim and I am assuming that the arms sent later in the year were sent as a result of his claim."

Abba Eban, chairman of parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, has asked Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to provide a written explanation of Israel's role in U.S. arms sales to Iran and the diversion of profits to the contras, state radio reported.

## MP says Israel shipped arms to contras

TEL AVIV (R) — Left-wing Parliamentarian Matityahu Peled has said Israel shipped arms and ammunition to Nicaraguan contras after a representative of the rebel group visited this country in January 1986.

Peled, of the opposition Progressive List for Peace Party, told Reuters the government agreed to transfer the arms after contra representative Julio Montenegro told Israeli leaders they owed the contras arms already paid for by Nicaragua's deposed dictator Anastasio Somoza.

"He (Montenegro) came to Israel a year ago and he claimed that Israel owed the contras the arms for which Somoza had already paid. Later in the year, Israel apparently agreed and sent over a quantity of arms," Peled said.

He refused to name the source of his information and would only say: "I know the man was here and I know that he made this claim and I am assuming that the arms sent later in the year were sent as a result of his claim."

Abba Eban, chairman of parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, has asked Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to provide a written explanation of Israel's role in U.S. arms sales to Iran and the diversion of profits to the contras, state radio reported.

## Pentagon denies backing private arms sales

WASHINGTON (R) — The Pentagon has denied supporting efforts by private arms dealers to sell U.S. jet fighters and other weapons to Iran but admitted it had known about the plan for more than a year.

The New York Times reported that high Defence Department intelligence officials learned in December 1985 that the dealers were trying to illegally ship F-4 Phantom jets and other arms worth up to \$1 billion to Iran. But the newspaper said they

did nothing because they hoped to gain access to Soviet tanks captured by Iran from Iraq.

"You may be talking about lieutenant colonels who found out (about the plan)," said Pentagon spokesman Bob Sims. "But the department did not condone or approve any private sale to Iran."

Mr. Sims said the Pentagon was approached in December 1985 about taking part in the plan but rejected the idea. But he said

knowledge of the plan did not constitute support for it.

The Times said it had not confirmed whether any of the planes had reached Iran. But it said Iraqi military sources say a greater number of F-4s have been flying for Iran since last year.

Mr. Sims Monday repeated the Pentagon's contention that the only part it played in arms sales to Iran was to help with shipments of anti-tank missiles and parts for Hawk missiles.

### TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION  
Tel: 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE  
15:00 ..... Koran  
15:30 ..... Cartoons  
16:10 ..... Children's programme  
17:00 ..... Children's programme  
17:30 ..... Circus  
18:30 ..... Arabic series  
19:30 ..... Local programme  
20:30 ..... News in Arabic  
21:30 ..... Message from Cairo  
22:30 ..... Arab series  
23:00 ..... Wrestling  
23:45 ..... Arab series  
23:50 ..... News in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO  
18:30 ..... Des chiffres et des lettres  
19:30 ..... L'ecole des fans  
19:50 ..... News in French  
20:10 ..... Aujourd'hui en Jordanie  
20:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:45 ..... Varieties  
21:30 ..... News in Arabic  
22:30 ..... Three's Company  
23:10 ..... Documentary: "The Affirmation"  
23:30 ..... News in English  
23:50 ..... News in English  
23:55 ..... Captain and the Kings eps. (1)

RADIO JORDAN  
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
& partly on 95.0 KHz, SW  
Tel: 77111-19

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... Newsdesk  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
09:00 ..... News Summary  
09:30 ..... Morning Show Contd.  
10:00 ..... Country Music  
11:30 ..... Songs from Movies  
12:30 ..... News Summary  
12:45 ..... Readings  
13:30 ..... Pop Session  
13:50 ..... News Summary  
14:30 ..... Pop Session  
14:50 ..... News Summary  
15:00 ..... Instrumentals  
15:30 ..... Follow the Wind  
16:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:30 ..... News in Summary  
16:45 ..... Instrumentals  
17:30 ..... Old Favorites  
Jordan Weekly  
Pop Session  
17:30 ..... News Summary  
18:30 ..... Rock Profile  
19:30 ..... Music  
20:30 ..... News Desk  
21:00 ..... Date with a Star  
21:30 ..... Evening Show  
21:50 ..... News Summary  
22:00 ..... Evening Show Contd.

11:55 ..... News Summary  
12:00 ..... Evening Show Continued  
12:30 ..... News Summary  
12:45 ..... Evening Show Continued  
13:57 ..... News Headlines  
14:00 ..... Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE  
639, 720, 1323 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 A Cotswold Carpenter 06:40 Book Choice 06:45 Reflections 06:50 Financial News 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Report on Religion 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Meridian 09:00 World News 09:30 24 Hours: News Summary 09:35 Development 07:18:00 World News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 Classical Rec 10:30 Quota Unquote 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News: Look Ahead 11:45 Patrick Marry's Music Box 12:00 News Summary: Omnibus 12:30 Word 13:00 World News 13:30 News Roundup 13:40 World News 14:00 World News 14:15 Masterpiece in Miniature 14:25 The Farming World 14:45 Sports Roundup 15:00 World News 15:05 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 Development 17:16:00 News Summary: Outlook 16:45 Report on Religion 17:00 Radio Newsline 17:15 A Music of Work 17:30 After Henry 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Rock Salad 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 A Letter from Wales 19:15 Body Talk 19:30 News Ideas 19:40 Book Choice 19:50 Sports Roundup 20:00 Newsdesk

VOICE OF AMERICA  
MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz

05:00 News 05:10 Newsline 05:30 VOA Morning 06:00 News 06:30 VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 09:57 News Summary 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 News USA 10:40 News 10:50 Focus 11:00 Special English News & Features 11:30 News 11:40 Newsline 11:50 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Special English News & Features 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 News USA 21:40 News 21:50 Focus 22:00 News 22:10 World Report

### WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

\* A painting exhibition by Salah Abu Shindi at the Petra Gallery — Wadi Saqra (until Feb. 5).

\* An exhibition of photos from 1940s and 1950s at the French Cultural Centre (until Feb. 12).

WESTERN FOLK AND FILM WEEK

\* The American Centre is presenting a Western Folk art exhibition and Western film festival at the Royal Cultural Centre. The folk art exhibition runs through Feb. 10. The film festival runs through Feb. 5. Tonight's film: "The Wild Bunch" at 7:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 610267  
American Centre .. 644731  
British Council .. 631478  
French Cultural Centre .. 637009  
Goethe Institute .. 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre .. 642023  
Spanish Cultural Centre .. 624049  
Turkish Cultural Centre .. 639777  
Haya Arts Centre .. 665195  
Husseini Youth City .. 667816  
Y.W.C.A. .. 641793  
Y.W.M.C.A. .. 664251  
Amman Municipal Library .. 637111  
Univ. of Jordan Library .. 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (8th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m.-5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 615760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Inhab. Al Qa' (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by

19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luvash. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lease Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Tel. 637440.

Lease Amman Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Tel. 637440.

Lease Amman Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Tel. 616334.

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### FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS  
ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

09:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
10:00 ..... London (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
10:30 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)  
10:30 ..... London, Geneva (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Madrid, Belgrade (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

07:45 ..... Karachi (PK)  
09:30 ..... Sana'a (YV)  
11:30 ..... Cairo (MS)  
12:30 ..... Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)  
13:45 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
14:45 ..... Tripoli (LV)  
15:15 ..... Jeddah, Medina (SV)  
17:45 ..... Athens, Damascus (OA)  
18:25 ..... Beirut (ME)  
18:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
18:30 ..... Paris, Damascus (AF)  
19:30 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
23:00 ..... Tripoli, Damascus (PK)

DEPARTURES  
ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

06:45 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
12:00 ..... London (RJ)  
13:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
18:30 ..... Bahrain, Dubai (RJ)  
20:45 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)  
21:00 ..... Kuwait, Doha (RJ)  
21:00 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
21:15 ..... Cairo (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

06:20 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
06:30 ..... Cairo, London (BA)  
06:45 ..... Damascus, Tripoli (PK)  
10:15 ..... Damascus, Rome (AZ)

10:30 ..... Damascus (YV)  
12:30 ..... Cairo (MS)  
12:45 ..... London, Zurich (SR)  
14:00 ..... Doha, Muscat (GF)  
15:00 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
15:45 ..... Kuwait (LV)  
16:00 ..... Medina, Jeddah (SV)  
18:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
20:30 ..... Sana'a (YV)  
00:05 ..... Karachi (PK)

ARRIVALS  
ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

09:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
1





His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Tuesday addresses preachers during a meeting held at the King Abdullah Mosque. Attending the meeting were Chief Islamic Justice Mohammed Mheilan (left), Minister of Higher Education Nassreddin Al Assad (second left), Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat (second right) and the ministry's undersecretary Abdul Salem Al Abbadi (right) — Petra photo.

## Prince Hassan calls for dialogue between preachers and worshippers

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Tuesday held a meeting with the council of *Ulama* (the board which issues explanation of Islamic laws) to discuss subjects related to the work of preachers at mosques.

During the meeting, held at the King Abdullah Mosque in Amman, Prince Hassan urged the preachers to adopt objective and constructive dialogue with the worshippers at their mosques whenever possible and he called on them to give more care and attention to guiding the new generation in matters related to Islam and religion. The public in

general and the younger generation in particular are in need of a stronger faith to confront current world challenges, Prince Hassan said at the meeting.

Later, Prince Hassan and the preachers watched a television documentary featuring dialogues between preachers and Muslim worshippers and he expressed hope that similar meetings and dialogues would be held during the holy month of Ramadan.

Also speaking at the meeting was Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat who voiced the council's appreciation to Prince Hassan for his interest and his directives.

## Local company to produce programmes for Jerusalem Open University

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jerusalem Open University on Tuesday signed a contract with the Jordanian Company for Radio and Television Production to jointly produce a series of university programmes.

The programmes will feature technical, scientific and cultural subjects which will serve as subject matter for students of the Jerusalem Open University. Under the terms of the contract, the joint production will be for an experimental period before full production begins. The planned programmes are to be used for

the benefit of students attending different universities as well as for the general public.

The contract was signed by Dr. Walid Qamhawi, the university's president, and Mr. Jawad Maraga, the director general of the company.

In December 1986 a three-day seminar was held in Amman to discuss prospects of expediting the process of setting up the projected university and means of raising financial, technical, moral and other support for the new institution.

Jordanian, Palestinian and

Arab scholars and educationalists who took part in the seminar reviewed several working papers on the role of open universities as well as cooperation between the projected university and other educational institutions in the Arab World.

The seminar urged various Arab governments, funds and institutions to support the establishment of the new university. Under the initial plans, the university is expected to commence courses in October 1988 at an initial estimated cost of \$50 million.

# Lower House passes Jordan's first law governing use of nuclear power

## Specialised committee formed to oversee policies and legislation

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan on Tuesday issued its first ever law governing the use of nuclear power in areas related to medicine, science, industry and mining and offering protection against radiation.

Under the new law, unanimously endorsed by the Lower House of Parliament, an 11-member technical committee for nuclear energy consultation will be formed to suggest policies, plans and legislation to develop the use of nuclear technology and science in Jordan.

The committee, to be chaired by the minister of energy and mineral resources, will be entrusted with formulating a general policy on training personnel working with nuclear power and devising measures to protect them against possible radiation dangers. It will also coordinate efforts between Jordan and other international bodies in areas related to the use of nuclear power and technology, as well as the exchange of expertise. The new law aims at protecting the environment from ionized X-rays and to prevent both operators of nuclear machinery and the citizens from possible danger.

The law, observers said, came in response to the numerous uses of nuclear energy in various local sectors. Local reports recently said the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) has plans to set up a regional network for monitoring radioactivity. Hospitals are using radioactivity treatment for cancer patients and other cases. Nuclear accelerator machine was also recently installed at Al Bashir Hospital for cancer treatment. Limited research on nuclear power is also being conducted at the local universities whilst nuclear energy is also being used in a few local industries.

The evidence of Uranium deposits in Jordan and its future exploitation was also cited as another reason prompting the issuance of the law.

A seven-member panel will be set up under the presidency of the undersecretary at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to suggest protection measures related to its function.

The law was passed after deputies rejected suggestions made by their colleague Dr. Riyadh Al Nawaish to modify a number of its articles.

Although the new law banned people under 16 from being employed or trained in radiology or in other related fields, Dr. Nawaish suggested the age ceiling to be put at 18, saying that physical maturity is complete at the age of 18. However, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh rejected his proposal charging that the average age of students attending community college courses for assistant radiologists was normally between 16 and 18 years of age.

Applications in medicine

Dr. Nawaish also proposed omitting an article which said that no medical authority is allowed to use radiation therapy unless complete success can be guaranteed. The Karak deputy, who is a general practitioner, said dangers imposed on patients from surgeries and medications were equal

to those of radiotherapy and therefore such an article was not needed since doctors are more aware of what the best treatment, whatever its measure of success.

Commenting on another article which calls for protecting pregnant women against radiation and in cases for urgent radiotherapy treatment for pregnant women or women whose pregnancy is suspected, Dr. Nawaish called for stricter measures to ensure the patient's complete safety.

### Salary allowance

Although the law stipulated that personnel working in radiology or nuclear energy-related activities should be given a 30 per cent allowance on their basic salary, Dr. Nawaish suggested that a code should be added to guarantee that these personnel get their salary plus the 30 per cent increment upon their retirement.

Other articles included in the law banned issuing licences for radioactivity purposes unless the user is fully-qualified to do so and one article gave the health minister full rights to nullify any licences for radioactivity fields, or freeze the licence in case violations are committed by the operator.

The legislation gave nuclear power operators a maximum period of 24-hours to report to the police in case any nuclear accident or leak takes place.

Violators of the law's articles will be fined between JD 5,000 to JD 15,000, and or imprisoned for a minimum of one to three years.

During Tuesday's session, the House referred to the government a suggestion presented by 28 deputies on amending an article in the law of the Jordan Medical Association calling for the revocability of decisions taken by the association's disciplinary council. The present article states that decisions taken by the council are irrevocable. Prime Minister Zaid Rifai told the House that the government was in favour of the deputies' demand over the article and said it supported the revocability of all administrative decisions taken by the association's disciplinary council.

### Changes in financial market law

The House also endorsed amendments to the 1976 temporary law on the Amman Financial Market (AFM). Modifications introduced by the House's legal committee on the AFM law were marginal and did not touch on its administrative structure nor on the nature of its operations.

The law-makers also referred to the legal committee a law on land appropriation, earlier rejected by the Upper House of Parliament (Senate). The 1980 law gave the government and its agencies total freedom to use

designated land, but set a limit of three years for government cooperatives to use the land before the original owner(s) could reclaim it through legal means.

### Land appropriation

The deputies passed an amendment to the law under which a period of five years was granted to the government, municipalities and affiliated agencies to use land instead of the previous five-year period. The Senators rejected the amendment charging that no time limits for government use of appropriated land should be given.

Amman Deputy Leith Shbeilat voted against referring the Senate's rejected amendments to the House's legal committee and urged his colleagues to maintain their stand on the law. "The Senate wants to give appropriation privileges to the government over other affiliated agencies. We want all parties to be treated on an equal footing," said Deputy Shbeilat.

Ten suggestions made by a number of deputies for improvements in health, education and telecommunications services were referred to the House administrative committee after a heated debate between House members on the usefulness of the administrative committee being unable to meet due to a lack of quorum. Some opponents of the committee called on all deputies to hand their suggestions to the concerned ministers. House Speaker Akel Al Fayez urged all those committee members who are disinterested in showing up to the meeting to submit their resignations in order not to affect the panel's activities.

At the outset of the almost three-hour session, House members referred to their legal committee the following laws: a draft law governing an amendment to



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and members of the Cabinet Tuesday attend the eighth ordinary session of the Lower House of Parliament (Petra photo).

the 1986 investments law, another 1986 draft law on the Jordan Agricultural Marketing Company and a third on the 1986 draft law on foreign residency in Jordan.

They also passed to the financial committee two funding

agreements reached between the government of Jordan and the Arab Fund for Socio-Economic Development to finance part of the JD 17 million Zarqa-Ghor Hadithah highway and another to finance a project to develop the Zarqa River Basin.

## Deputies approve budget supplements for 1984, 85

By a Jordan Times  
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower House on Tuesday approved two supplements to the 1984 and 1985 fiscal budget laws but only after urging the government to combine with each budget any projected additional expenditures at the end of each fiscal year. The House's financial committee also called on the government to provide final figures for expenditures in both the budget and its supplement in a period not exceeding three months after the date both notes are endorsed by the House.

The two supplements were studied for a second time by the committee, after Prime Minister

Zaid Rafai defended government spending of allocations in previous years. The prime minister urged the House to refer these two additional supplements for "deeper study," when deputies criticised the government for additional spending without prior approval from Parliament.

The committee, in its report, hailed the government for its decision to halt the rollover of allocations from year to year and adopting a policy.

Four deputies strongly opposed the House endorsement of the two supplements. Deputies Fouad Farraj and Khaled Al Fayyad, members of the financial

(Continued on page 5)

## Greater Amman council endorses memo on policy, working plans

By a Jordan Times  
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Greater Amman Municipal Council on Tuesday endorsed a memorandum presented by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh on the council's general policy and a framework for developing the capital until the year 2005.

Forty one out of the 51-member council attended the meeting and discussed and referred to the council's various committees several issues pertaining to tax-collection methods and administrative efficiency.

At the outset of the meeting, council members ratified the minutes of the first meeting of the Greater Amman council which was held on Jan. 10.

The members also discussed a memo presented by Mr. Rawabdeh on the municipality's future administrative arrangements, management and other related issues. The memo included a detailed presentation of the council's working plans, a breakdown of its departments' activities and the formation of various committees to tackle financial, social,

cultural and economic issues.

### Markets

Following a brief debate on whether popular markets should be scrapped, the assembly referred the issue to the social committee to discuss future prospects for the markets.

Several members suggested that popular markets deal only with household goods, agricultural produce or second-hand furniture.

Mr. Rawabdeh said that the municipality was referring the issue to the committee to come out with the appropriate recommendations on these markets which, he said, have proven to be very useful.

He said that 50 mobile plastic shades have been purchased from Italy to be rented to vendors in the markets in question. The municipality's aim, continued Mr. Rawabdeh, was to increase the number of popular markets to at least 20 in order to erect three at a time in different places each day of the week.

One member suggested convening an open debate to discuss the recent merger of the 12 municipal councils and two village councils into the Amman Municipality. Mr. Ra'uf Nijm defended the merger and said that several complaints and criticisms have been lodged against the new formation of the council. "It is better to put the facts straight for those who opposed the idea in an open seminar to discuss the positive and negative aspects," Mr. Nijm said.

During the 90-minute meeting, the assembly also agreed to pay JD 1,000 to the Amman Chamber of Industry as a contribution towards constructing a JD 40,000 monument the chamber had presented to Amman. The JD 1,000, according to Mr. Rawabdeh, will go towards building a wall around the monument which is currently being constructed on the Second Circle of Jabal Amman. The wall will cost a total of JD 3,500.

Finally, the council nominated Mr. Rawabdeh and Mr. Agwar Hadid to represent Amman in the forthcoming meeting of the general secretariat of the Arab Cities Organisation, scheduled to be held in Damascus during April.

## Delegation back from visit to Tokyo

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) and the Ministry of Planning returned to Amman from Tokyo on Tuesday after holding talks with Japanese officials and technicians on cooperation between Japan and Jordan in water-related affairs.

Mr. Mahmoud Talhouni, WAJ's secretary general who headed the team, said that the two-week tour in Japan was designed to examine the outcome of studies which the Japanese Agency for International Development has been carrying out on the water situation at Wadi Al Mujib in Jordan.

The Jordanian delegation asked the Japanese agency to draw up a detailed report on the study to project estimates of water reserves, the quality of water and whether it was fit for human consumption. The agency has promised to submit a full report on the water situation in Mujib by the end of this month, Mr. Talhouni continued. He also said that the agency has been requested to conduct similar studies on water basins in other areas of Jordan.

During the tour, the Jordanian delegation visited a number of Japanese water projects to try to benefit from Japanese experience, especially in handling water problems similar to those which could emerge in Jordan, Mr. Talhouni added.

He said that the delegation members acquainted themselves with a system for processing subscribers for water services, automatic control of water pumping operations and techniques in handling the problem of water leaks.

During the visit, the delegation — which grouped several technicians — held talks with Japanese experts to discuss means of increasing Japanese-Jordanian cooperation in wastewater, drainage and other related topics. Mr. Talhouni said that a number of Japanese experts would visit Jordan shortly to examine water services in the Kingdom.

Jordan Times  
Tel: 667171-6

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Ministry, JMA hold seminars on health

AMMAN (Petra) — The Health Ministry, in cooperation with the Jordanian Medical Association (JMA) on Tuesday embarked on a series of seminars in Madaba district designed to raise the standard of health services for the public. Doctors, pharmacists, nurses and health control officials from the private and the public sectors are taking part in the five-day session of seminars which also aim to increase public awareness about health related matters.

### U.S. envoy to speak at AUB gathering

AMMAN (J.T.) — The American University of Beirut (AUB) Alumni Club will be hosting a dinner/lecture at the Plaza Hotel on Wednesday Feb. 4 at 8:30 p.m. The guest speaker will be U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Paul H. Bocker and he will speak on "Jordan and the Stability in the Region."

### Ports corporation team to visit Egypt

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Jordanian Ports Corporation will go to Egypt on Saturday on a visit expected to last four days. Delegation members will hold talks with Egyptian officials on cooperation in maritime transport and will examine the activities and programmes of the Egyptian maritime academy. Agreement on cooperation in maritime affairs was reached during an Egyptian delegation's visit to Jordan.

### Engineers to attend assembly meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Engineers Association said Tuesday it will take part in the general assembly meeting of the Arab Engineers Federation, due to open in Sana'a, North Yemen, on March 15. During the two-day meeting, the federation's assembly will discuss and approve minutes of the federation's higher council which held its meetings in Tunis during October 1986. The assembly will also approve the federation's membership in a number of associations in Arab countries and endorse a general budget and a work plan for the 1987. The association's president Ibrahim Abu Ayyash and a number of board members will attend the Sana'a meeting.

### ASMO director leaves for Istanbul

AMMAN (J.T.) — Director of the Amman-based Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (ASMO) Mahdi Hannoush left Amman on Tuesday for Ankara where he will take part in a general meeting of the Islamic organisation for standardisation and metrology due to open in Istanbul on Wednesday. Before his departure, Dr. Hannoush said that he will outline ASMO's activities and programmes to the two-day meeting which is designed to coordinate the activities of both organisations. ASMO, which was founded in 1965, aims at unifying technical terms and standard specifications for products such as food, cloth, fertilisers, building materials, oil, minerals and electrical products.



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An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

الصحف الأردنية المستقلة المنشورة بالإنجليزية من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية. تأسست 1975.

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Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## Disastrous alliance

LAST WEEK, the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee issued its findings on the Iran arms scandal. One of the important conclusions reached by the committee was that Israel had a much greater role in the clandestine dealings than it has admitted till now. In fact, according to the report, Israel had been selling arms to Iran since 1982, three years before the U.S. became involved. The report states: "According to the documents and testimony received by the committee, Israel had a strong interest in promoting contacts with Iran and reportedly had permitted arms transfers to Iran as a means of furthering its interests." In addition, the report found that Israel had pushed the Reagan administration, or at least those administration officials involved, not to abandon the arms sales, when interest in them was waning in the White House.

With the damning evidence against Israel and the present furor over the scandal in the U.S., it is surprising to us that Israel has not come under more scrutiny and criticism than it has. The picture emerging is that Israel had sent arms to Iran to further its own strategic interest in the area; then it prompted some in the U.S. administration, including President Reagan, to follow suit. This, of course, was in direct contradiction to the stated U.S. policy of neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war and of not giving concessions to terrorists or states sponsoring terrorists. Later, Israel suggested diversion of the arms sales to the Nicaraguan contras, in direct violation of U.S. law. And finally, when the White House had second thoughts about the deals, Israel pushed the U.S. to continue.

This is the picture that has been drawn by the American Congress, which is not exactly known for its anti-Israeli sentiments. Now the question is why the focus of the American media and Congress remains on President Reagan, and the Watergate inspired curiosity of whether he is telling the truth or not. Should not this focus be shifted a little bit to throw more light on the Israeli role in the whole affair? Are U.S. interests, or the interests of most countries in the region, served well by this overdependence on Israel?

This is not the first time Israel has led the U.S. into trouble, only to look the other way when the trouble is at its peak.

The involvement of the U.S. and Israel in Lebanon is well known. Two hundred and sixty-five American Marines lost their lives trying to "keep the peace," when what they were actually doing was helping Israel and its allies in Lebanon consolidate their hold in Beirut. Most Americans still consider this killing an act of crazy terrorists instead of the not unforeseeable result of assisting Israel in its occupation of Lebanon. A more recent example of the folly of American reliance on Israel is the recent kidnapping of four Americans in Beirut. The kidnappers want Israel to release 400 Arab detainees it has in its jails. Israel says it has nothing to do with these hostages and rejects any responsibility it has in the affair.

This Israel says after it has just dragged the Reagan administration into its worst political scandal and into its most damaging foreign policy mistake in its six years of office.

We wonder why the U.S. continues its disastrous reliance on Israel, even when America's own strategic interests are at stake. We also wonder why the American media and Congress have focussed on the questions of what the president knew, and whom did what to whom in the Reagan administration, instead of focusing on the more fundamental issues of the Israeli role, and American policy towards the Middle East in general. Have the U.S. Congress and media lost sight of the forest in its search to uproot some of the trees?

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Prince points to dangers

IN an interview with the American Newsweek magazine Prince Hassan dwelt on the key problems which the Middle East is now facing and their consequences on the future of this region. Prince Hassan spoke in depth about the Iran-Iraq war calling it a real human tragedy and criticising those onlookers who failed so far to take a meaningful action to stop the bloodshed. The Middle East, Prince Hassan said, is confronted with the consequences of this devastating war and also with those who are trying to enable the aggressors to benefit from their action and their attempts of invading other countries' territory. The Middle East, he said, is faced with continued attempts to deprive this region of justice, security and stability, and the failure of the superpowers to help re-establish peace. Prince Hassan referred to the U.S.-Iran arms deal and expressed the disappointment that the Arabs feel about it. The Arab Nation, he said, had been expecting the United States to manifest its moral face and to refrain from such actions, but the disclosure of the arms deal prompted the Arabs to believe that the Americans have total disregard to values and principles, expected from a superpower in dealing with other countries. Prince Hassan warned against the dangers that could be coming to the Middle East region in the future, especially if the West continued to view the Arab Nation from the same angle, and if the West continued to link terrorism with the Arab Nation.

### Al Dustour: Israel pushes U.S. to war

NOW that we have heard U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz threatening that his country would resort to force to secure the release of American hostages in Lebanon, we believe that the U.S. administration will now take a military step in Lebanon that would certainly cause further complications in the situation and adversely affect American interests in this part of the world. What is more sinister about U.S. intentions is the fact that the U.S. administration has intensified its contacts with Israel which is quite eager to involve the United States in the Lebanese quagmire again, and so help to escalate tension in our region. There is no doubt that any American military step is bound to end in failure, because Washington will not be able to use its force effectively since it does not really recognise the groups that hold the hostages. But any Israeli involvement in such an adventure would definitely be a way to seek vengeance on the Lebanese resistance forces which have dealt Israel and the Americans several painful blows over the past years. The American tendency towards using military force in Lebanon suddenly surfaced with the announcement by the kidnappers that they seek the release of Palestinian detainees from Israeli jails. We believe that the U.S. armada which is now massing in the east Mediterranean will fail to secure the release of the hostages, and take vengeance on the resistance. Such an adventure will be futile, and if anything, it would further bog the United States in the quagmire that can lead to total war, engulfing the whole region.

# A race against time

The following interview with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan appeared in the Feb. 2 issue of Newsweek magazine. The interviewer, Pranay Gupta, is a columnist with Newsweek International.

**GUPTA:** What are the prospects for an end to the Iraq-Iran war?

**Prince Hassan:** An end to hostilities can only be brought about through renewed and interlinked efforts by the United Nations, the Non-aligned Movement, the Islamic Summit and the superpowers. This war will not be decided on the battlefield. The United States as well as regional players have preferred appeasement of the combatants through purveying arms totaling billions of dollars over the last six years. They have not shouldered their responsibilities in imposing and instituting a cease-fire, which was within their mandate and capability. A cease-fire must now be imposed by a comprehensive Islamic political will. We cannot blame the world for inaction if we ourselves do not offer a regional and Islamic solution to this conflict.

**What if this drawn-out war continues?**

If the war isn't ended soon, and if the larger issues of growth and development aren't addressed effectively, my abiding fear is the erosion of the fiber of the region's

sovereign states. The images of Cambodia — images of genocide in the name of ideology, totalitarian control of personal freedoms, barren waste — come to mind. We are in a race against time.

**What is your reaction to the Iran-Iraq contra scandal?**

I am disappointed over the entire Machiavellian approach taken in this matter. For the people of our region, the symbol of power of American leadership was always that it was based on a moral stance. In terms of morality, our support for Iraq has been based on principle, it has been guided by a sense of [Arab] identity. After the Iranian revolution, we attempted to open a dialogue with Iran. Their answer at that time, was that our total acceptance of the Iranian version of Islam would be the only condition for such a dialogue. The Iranians [have] a primeval sense of vengeance against the Arab World and the Arab identity. They invoke chauvinistic views of Islam. We recognise Iran is a strategic prize [for the West]. Yet the feelings of the people of this



region seem to have been set aside for expediency [by the Americans].

**Where are matters headed in the Middle East?**

We find sadness in the strife of Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war and various regional conflicts. These conflicts point to the erosion of

discussion of the West's concept of this region. The time has come to break away from stereotypes; we are not all oil barons or terrorists or procurers of beautiful women. We [have] everyday concerns, perhaps with more than our share of worries. At the moment, however, we feel that for the West the concept of this region is secondary to militarism and self-interest. This is inviting a disintegration in the form of extremism that would be very difficult to manage.

**You are concerned that Iran-fueled fundamentalism will affect the stability of Arab states. What can be done to thwart this radicalism?**

Fundamentalism in our region is an issue involving young people. Fifty per cent of Jordan's population, for example, is below the age of 15. If one reads the fundamentalist message in Iran or Egypt or wherever and removes the names of the countries involved, one finds little to distinguish between the various authors. Their tone is nihilist and their message is invariably about social disparities. We are not dealing here with a rational phenomenon but with something highly emotional. Our young population is extremely susceptible to libera-

tion theology and politics. The momentum of fundamentalism is nurtured by poverty, social imbalances, political frustration. Hence my grave concern for the future. Unless the countries of this region work together to identify the common ground for development and prosperity, unless the West is willing to help, disintegration will continue to change the face of this region.

**You have been active in humanitarian issues. Going beyond regional concerns, what are your concerns for the world community?**

Our lives are dominated by political extremism. In the past the world found it difficult to live with one or two hotbeds of terrorism. Imagine then if we have a growing number of hotbeds. Imagine not only this region but other regions in the Third World sharply divided by internal frictions. The time has come to get our act together. The very seeds of global confrontation are sown in lack of cooperation and social and economic inequities. World leaders often tend to deal with crises as they come, but we need now to plan better for our collective future, especially for our disaffected young.

## Casey — retired spy chief who was no stranger to controversy

By Christopher Hanson  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — In his tenure as director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), William Casey thrust the spy agency into Third World brushfire wars, clashed with the U.S. Congress and the news media, and weathered an investigation of his financial affairs.

He boosted the agency's budget, upgraded its ability to forecast crises and presided over its return to vigour after years on the defensive due to allegations of involvement in assassination plots and other wrongdoing.

But his direction of the agency came under fire late in 1986 during inquiries into the Iran arms scandal when it was reported that CIA bank accounts in Switzerland were used as part of a scheme to divert profits from arms sales to Iran to U.S.-backed rebels in Nicaragua.

Casey maintained he had only peripheral knowledge of the secret White House scheme to send arms to Iran and nothing to do with the diversion of up to \$30 million of profits to the so-called contra rebels.

Critics sought his resignation, saying that as the top U.S. intelligence-gatherer he should have known about the Iran-contra affair — and if he did know, he may have been involved in illegal activities.

As controversy swirled round him, Casey was found to be seriously ill and underwent six hours of surgery to remove a cancerous tumour from his brain.

Doctors said he suffered from a form of lymphoma, which they said might be cured by radiation or chemotherapy.

The first hint of health problems came only days before when Casey suffered a seizure in which he lost control of his arms and legs while working in his office at

CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, outside Washington.

Stooped, balding, with thick glasses and mumbling speech, Casey — who served President Richard Nixon as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission in the 1970s — was underestimated by some when he took over at the CIA in 1981.

The key to his success, political analysts say, was that he enjoyed the decisive advantage of ready access to President Reagan.

Whereas his predecessor, Stansfield Turner, had to work hard to get President Jimmy Carter's ear, Casey had no such problem with Reagan, according to intelligence sources.

A self-made millionaire tax lawyer from New York, Casey was chosen to run Reagan's 1980 presidential campaign. The two conservatives saw eye-to-eye.

Reagan named Casey as head of the CIA in 1981, brushing aside the charge that he was politicising the agency.

With Reagan's blessing, Casey quickly revived a policy that had led to bitter dissension in the past: CIA backing of anti-Communist rebel groups in the Third World.

The CIA began providing secret training and military aid to rebels seeking to oust the leftist Nicaragua government. The operation was exposed in the press, enraging members of Congress who said they should have been consulted.

Congress suspended aid to the contras in 1984. According to congressional sources, Casey then backed a White House plan to "privatise" contra aid by making use of other countries and private U.S. citizens as suppliers.

Congress resumed contra aid in 1986.

Casey's CIA also channelled aid to rebel groups in Angola and Afghanistan, eventually sending them potent Stinger anti-aircraft

missiles, sources in Congress said.

The CIA mounted operations against Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi and the Marxist Kampuchean government, among other targets, according to published reports. Few details of these actions were made public.

Casey evidently believed certain closely guarded operations, such as the Iran arms sales, should be carried out through a small group based at the National Security Council (NSC), in the basement of the White House. This avoided the requirement to consult Congress that would have bound a CIA operation, and the attendant risk of news leaks.

But the disclosure of the NSC-directed Iran arms sales and allegations about fund diversions to the contras prompted calls in Congress for tighter restrictions on secret operations.

White House officials subsequently told reporters they had decided to remove the NSC from covert operations.

Casey enjoyed participating in the planning of secret operations, often flying to foreign capitals for contact with agents in the field, according to intelligence sources.

The New York Times reported that he signed CIA memos with the initial "C" — in the manner of the fictional "M." head of the British secret service in James Bond novels.

Some critics said Casey was indulging in cloak-and-dagger escapades in a bid to relive his youth when he served in a key office of strategic services intelligence role during World War II, sending secret agents into Nazi Germany.

Casey's defenders say he made down-to-earth improvements in the analytical side of the CIA, which increased the number and accuracy of its studies of trouble spots and predicted accurately



some key events such as Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

One embarrassment to Casey was the case of Vitaly Yurchenko, a Soviet intelligence officer who defected to the United States in 1985 but later slipped away from the CIA in Washington and "redefected" at a televised Soviet embassy press conference, saying he had been kidnapped by U.S. agents.

Casey's relations with Congress were the worst of any CIA director since the agency was founded after World War II, according to some congressional critics.

Congress probed Casey's private financial dealings during Reagan's first term after charges surfaced that he was trading heavily in the stock market, possibly aided by secret intelligence.

Casey denied wrongdoing and then put his holdings in a fund outside his immediate control.

Casey was born in a suburb of New York City on March 13, 1913, and educated at Fordham University. He married Sophia

Kutz in 1941. They had one daughter, Bernadette.

According to a Senate intelligence committee report made public last week, Gates told investigators he was informed of the possible funds diversions by a CIA analyst on October 1, 1986 — almost two months before the diversion was made public by Meese on November 25.

Gates and Casey told the committee they had voiced concern to national security adviser John Poindexter, who resigned on November 25, but did not launch their own inquiry.

Casey failed to mention the still-secret funds diversion in con-

gressional testimony on November 21. Gates later explained the omission by telling the panel the agency had only "bits of pieces of information by one intelligence officer, and that they (Gates and Casey) didn't consider that very much to go on."

Gates, a native of Kansas who holds a doctorate in Russian and Soviet history, left the CIA in 1974 for a six-year stint on the National Security Council staff. He returned to the spy agency in late 1979 where he served until 1982 as national intelligence officer for the Soviet Union.

He has been deputy director of the agency since January 1982.

## LETTERS

### Easy when you know

To the Editor:

I read with interest Mr. Taher Hikmat's recent article (Jordan Times, Jan. 8-9), in which he investigated the origin of the connotations of the words right- and left- in literary, social, religious, and political contexts.

Following on his train of thought, where the right-constitutes good, and the left constitutes evil or loss: Some of the oldest symbols known to man are the circle, probably stemming from observation of the sun and moon, constituting cycle, entirety, completion; and the horizontal line, probably representing the horizon, the earth line; and the vertical line, representing the connection between earth and sky, evolving into man's connection with a supreme being. The two lines crossed, by the way, came to constitute life in a spiritual context.

Ancient man seemed to have orientated himself to the North, the North Star, the magnet, and to the East, where the sun rose, to the right of the earth line, came to signify life, or goodness; while the left, to the West, was the land of the dead, the darkness, the loss of light or the loss of goodness.

And so we have come to see right as life, and left as death; and as man's culture evolved and enriched, so also did his symbols; never, however, losing their inherent primitive connotations.

Easy when you know how...

Joanne P. O. El Fayoumy  
P.O. Box 13123  
Amman.

### Unfair coverage?

To the Editor:

I would like to comment on the sports coverage of the Jordan Times.

As a fan of Alpine skiing (I come from Slovenia-Yugoslavia), I am very disappointed about your newspaper's negligence of reporting — very often even not mentioning the excellent performance of our (Yugoslav) skiers, who are in the very top of the first ten best skiers in the world. Some of them are even the favourites. When they score a victory they are only named and after you go on talking about the bad luck of other good skiers like Zurbriggen.

I am sure that you have many resources from which you always can obtain news of other skiers, not always talking about the same ones.

Mete Hiasat  
Amman.



# The future of archaeology in Jordan

By Dr. Nabil Khairy

The writer is Professor of Archaeology at the University of Jordan and Director of the University Museum. The following is a paper he delivered at the annual meeting of the American Schools of Oriental Research at Atlanta, Georgia, Nov. 21-25, 1986.

It is known that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is one of the richest countries in well preserved archaeological sites. Its heritage ranges from the early pre-historical times up to the present period without any cultural gaps. A great percentage of our pre-historic and historical sites are still hidden and comparatively undamaged. On the other hand, the present rapid architectural, agricultural and industrial development, occurring in almost every region in Jordan, threatens to destroy our visible and hidden archaeological remains.

The Department of Antiquities which executes the archaeological policy of the country has played an important role in promoting Jordanian archaeology for the last four decades. The annual of the department has spread knowledge and information about our local heritage and the yearly field activities.

In the Department of Archaeology at the University of Jordan there is an intention to establish a Ph.D. programme in the field of archaeology. A committee has been established for this purpose. We are planning, therefore, to enlarge our department to become an archaeological centre consisting of three major departments: Prehistory and Ancient Archaeology, Classical Studies and Islamic Archaeology. Therefore, more specialists and technicians, in different fields of archaeology, are needed in the near future since the present staff is only eight in number. Besides, we are planning to train M.A. and Ph.D. students on the different aspects of archaeology especially coins, jewellery, bones and glass etc.

Our department has already started enlarging the University of Jordan's Archaeological Museum by moving to a new building located at the centre of the university, very close to the main library. A great deal of the museum's collection came from our field activities and the rest is from the Department of Antiquities. An open museum, on the surrounding green terraces, has also been established containing many architectural elements such as domes, stone gates, sarcophagi, altars, statues and columns.

At Yarmouk University an Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology has recently been established with three main departments: Archaeology, Anthropology, and Epigraphy. A Department of Museology is planned in the near future. The intention of these departments is to promote archaeological research, field activities and to run M.A. programmes in the above-mentioned fields.

The Mu'tah University is in the

process of establishing a new department of archaeology. Therefore, four research assistants were sent abroad to work on their Ph.D. thesis. This department will concentrate on the archaeology of the southern regions of Jordan, in particular.

It is felt necessary now to establish a new research bulletin on Jordanian archaeology with an academic board consisting of specialists from the three Jordanian universities. This would encourage more research and facilitate publication. This specialised research bulletin should publish original scholarly manuscripts which meet the requirements of research in terms of depth, comprehensiveness and rigour of investigation techniques employed. Short research contributions and book reviews would also be included.

Field discoveries, preservation of the monuments, academic research and publications are among our essential aims. In addition, surface exploration and extensive regional surveys are also urgently needed. Hence, we are planning to run survey expeditions in the different regions of Jordan with special emphasis on the prehistoric remains, especially in the southern and eastern desert.

A group of epigraphists should register the different visible inscriptions in the whole region and transport these of special importance to a new proposed centre of inscriptions at the University of Jordan. Publications of such important historical records help in providing us with lists of proper names of the different tribes and individuals, and with a special knowledge of the different aspects of their religion, social life, commerce and foreign relations.

Concerning these points, His Majesty King Hussein, in his speech for the start of the Parliament's fourth regular session on the first of November 1986, gave a high priority to archaeological surveys, registrations and excavations in Jordan when he stated: "Continued attention extended to the tourism sector. This includes the continuation of surveying, exploration, numbering and maintenance of antiquities in the Kingdom. Internal tourism will continue to be encouraged. Internal transport linking different sites of historical interest will continue to be modernised."

It is essential to work hand in hand with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities to awaken public appreciation of how protecting national heritage is of great importance. Also important is cooperation with the Ministry of Education to introduce a course of Jordanian archaeology into their elementary and secondary teaching programmes. This would help in developing more interest in archaeology among young generations.

Closer cooperation is also necessary with the municipalities, and governmental departments to consider in their future planning the importance of archaeological



"... more specialists and technicians in different fields of archaeology are needed in the future."

remains and thus to inform the Department of Antiquities about any future planning proposals. This might help to avoid future damage to the cultural heritage.

It is also necessary to extend our hand to cooperate with the neighbouring Arab countries in order to enrich our archaeological knowledge both in the field of excavations and publications. There is a real need to join local archaeological activities and experiences especially in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Gulf States. This also might shed more light on the history and archaeology of Jordan.

The cooperation with the international archaeological institutions in Amman such as the American Centre of Oriental Research, the British Institute for Archaeology and History of Jordan, the French Institute of Archaeology in the Middle East, the German Evangelical Institute for Archaeology and the Spanish Archaeological Mission to Jordan are clearly needed to achieve our joint goals in the field of excavations, surveys, restoration and academic research in accordance with current laws and regulations pertaining to antiquities in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

A strong tendency among some of the Western archaeologists during the last century was to concentrate solely on Biblical studies considering the Holy Bible as the only source for their research. On the strength of reliable and trustworthy archaeological results, many archaeologists are changing this Biblical attitude and find it necessary to be more open minded and objective in their scientific analysis of their archaeological results. Comparatively little research has been devoted to the classical, Byzantine and Islamic periods in Jordan which have not received the same attention as the earlier periods.

Thus archaeologists, until recently, have been content to use broad designations for dating the late levels and its related finds, such as "Hellenistic-Roman", "Roman-Nabataean", "Byzantine" and "Ayyubid-Mamluke". Regarding this, the late Mr. G.L. Harding has remarked:

"It is a strange anomaly that pottery of the Middle and Late Bronze Ages can in Palestine at any rate be dated by its contexts to within 25 or 50 years with reasonable accuracy, whereas as soon as the historically far better-known period is reached, a couple of centuries seem to be closest limit one can hope for."

Therefore, more attention and scientific efforts should be concentrated on the classical, Byzantine and Islamic periods in Jordan. Furthermore, it is an essential aim to promote academic research taking into consideration the typically Jordanian cultural traits and then to establish, if possible, a border line between the typically local elements and the imported cultural influences.

We have to carry out intensive research on the factors behind the rise and decline of the different archaeological sites with a special focus on the agriculture, water supplies, pattern of land use and migration during the different historical periods in Jordan.

Special consideration should also be given to the different architectural constructions built during the first half of the present century in Jordan. Unfortunately, a considerable number of these buildings were destroyed and removed to make room for the new ones. These buildings should be preserved as much as possible before it is too late, since they represent an essential element of our modern national heritage.

Generally, historical national parks should be enlarged and increased to cover the well-known archaeological sites in Jordan. These parks intend to preserve outstanding examples of national heritage. They are, in essence, great outdoor museums for the easy understanding and convenience of those who visit them for the recreation and inspiration they offer. This also encourages the tourism industry in Jordan to grow and continue as an important source of income.

## Last foreigners clinging to west Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — Kidnappers, assassins and gunpoint robbers marauding the streets of mainly Muslim west Beirut are scaring away the last Westerners clinging to the one-time "Paris of the Middle East" after 11 years of civil war.

Police say fewer than 100 Westerners still live in west Beirut after the latest abductions of 11 foreigners, including three Americans, two West Germans and a Frenchman.

There are fears, too, that Anglican church envoy Terry Wate, who came to west Beirut Jan. 12 to negotiate the release of two American captives held since 1985, may himself have been detained.

Beirut had more than 100,000 foreign residents, most of them Europeans and Americans, before the Lebanese civil war erupted in 1975. The city was the Middle East's main business, fun and news centre.

According to police figures, one or two American men and about a dozen American women remain in west Beirut along with an estimated 30 Frenchmen, 20 Italians and 15 Spaniards. The rest are Swiss and Greeks.

Not counted in the figures are persons with dual Lebanese-American citizenship.

All but the Swiss and Greek embassies have closed down in west Beirut and no Western airline has been flying to Beirut since the June, 1985 hijack of a TWA jetliner.

What makes the remaining Westerners stay despite the hair-raising risks is a mixture of nostalgia, addiction and dedication.

"I know we're in the hands of a byzantine that has so many heads. But I've been here so long that I feel this is home and I can't make myself leave," said an American woman who still lives in the Ras

Beirut residential district.

"I still have hope that the good old times will return despite everything," she said, requesting anonymity for security reasons. "I guess I'm addicted to Beirut."

She works at the American University of Beirut, the Middle East's most prestigious academic institution that has been plagued by assassinations and gunpoint kidnappings since 1984.

But for Robert Foss, a native of Vermont who was the last American man teaching at the American Community School just across the street from AUB, Beirut is finished.

"This was it. It never will (come back)," he said. The abduction of four professors, three Americans and one Indian, from the campus of Beirut University College on Jan. 24 was the "last straw" for him, Foss said. "I've been there (in Beirut) for 20 years. I've been through almost every evacuation and return. This was the last straw. It really was," he said after his evacuation last week.

At least two American women felt otherwise. They were to evacuate Beirut with three other Americans on Saturday, but balked at the last minute, refusing to leave from the evacuation assembly site.

"I don't want to leave. I don't" one of them said in tears as she rode in a car that took her back to her west Beirut home with an escort from Druze warlord Walid Junblat's Progressive Socialist Party (PSP). She refused to give her name.

AUB still has 10 American women teachers. One of them, Eileen Knight, 35, of Pennsylvania says she doesn't feel scared because Shiite Muslim zealots who have been blamed for most abductions in west Beirut "have

never really kidnapped a woman."

"It's because of their religion they would not take women," Mrs. Knight told the Associated Press. "I don't believe that they're going to come out and start kidnapping women."

Asked what is keeping her in west Beirut although her husband, Philip Knight, who also teaches at AUB, had fled the city after the abduction of two Americans last September, she said:

"I've been here for nine years now and I've loved it... I'm doing something that I feel is needed. I'm making a contribution to society. I think we're making a major contribution to education here in Beirut."

She said her husband "is dying to come back... he's absolutely climbing the walls to come back here to his students." But he would not return before adequate security is ensured on the AUB campus, she added.

Mrs. Knight said she and her husband have taken a leave of absence and she plans to go to the U.S. for a reunion with him within a week or so. "But we will return."

An English housewife married to a Shiite businessman complains that her husband would not let her out of the house after the latest kidnapping rash.

"It's a kind of restrictive," she said, declining the use of her name. "I stay nicely in my corner. I read and write letters and listen to music, trying to put up with it."

But for Felicia Wangimroth, of Hamburg, West Germany, the streets are not that risky.

"I go out often in daytime, and I always have a gun in my bag, and believe I will shoot any gunman who dares get near me," Felicia said. She recently married a west Beirut hotel manager.

## Rifai reaffirms commitment

(Continued from page 1)

the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. Renewing our commitment to the efforts of these policies and programmes aiming at achieving the year's objectives to safeguard human dignity and preserve the citizen's potentials and capabilities. We have thus formulated a national comprehensive housing strategy that would ensure adequate and appropriate shelter for every citizen."

"On this occasion, we hope, and call upon governments and decision-makers who have not so far renewed their commitment to the principles and noble objectives, to do so, in the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. We also call for drawing up of policies and strategies aimed at securing human dignity and providing the basic human rights to live in an appropriate and respectable shelter."

## Mediation reported

(Continued from page 1)

the scene contacts with the Islamic leaders at the Kuwait summit and then followed them up in a post-summit visit to Algiers by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, reported Al Qabas.

Algeria enjoys good ties with Tehran whose leaders have so far rejected all mediation bids to end the Gulf war, insisting no solution was possible before the downfall of the Iraqi government.

Sudanese President Ahmad Al Mirghani was quoted by the United Arab Emirates newspaper Al Itihad as saying his country also has a proposal to end the Gulf war.

He said Khartoum was relying on its "good ties" with both Iran and Iraq. But he refused to give further details "for the benefit of the initiative."

The Libyan news agency JANA said Tuesday that Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi had abandoned efforts to mediate between Iran and Iraq after what he considered insulting reaction from Iranian media.

But JANA said Libya pledged continued support for Iran in its war with Iraq.

Col. Qadhafi, whose country and Syria have been Iran's main Arab allies, last week described the war as "senseless" and called for the establishment of an Islamic buffer force comprising Algerian, Indonesian and Nigerian troops.

His remarks, published in a Kuwaiti newspaper, drew a sharp retort from the pro-government Tehran newspaper Ettelaat.

Ettelaat attacked "those who call the continuation of the war madness, while they themselves were accused of possessing the same quality."

JANA said the Iranian reply was insulting "and like a declaration of war... therefore, the leader of the great September revolution (Col. Qadhafi) announces the withdrawal of his Gulf war peace initiative."

Deputy Shbeilat charged that the administrative committee had not followed the Constitution. Mr. Rifai thanked Mr. Shbeilat for his comments and said the committee fully understood the government's stand on the previous issue.

Mr. Rifai said that Mr. Shbeilat "misunderstood" article number 115 of the Constitution which said that money could only be allocated with a law. "The Constitution did not specify whether the supplement law should precede or follow the expenditure. Previous governments have followed the same path and the act itself is correct," said Mr. Rifai. "We can not foresee any extra expenditures. Therefore, governments have to resort to issuing supplements," he said. "We thank the committee for its sound decision regardless of whether the resolutions were approved or disapproved by some of you," said the prime minister.

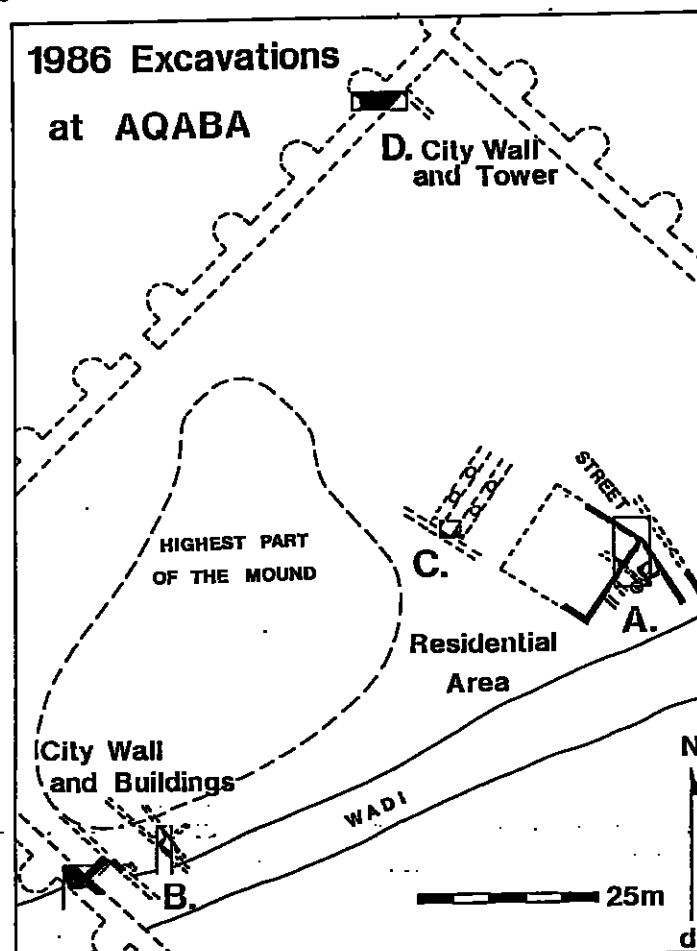
Chairman of the financial committee Mousa Abu Al Ragheb criticised Mr. Shbeilat's remarks as defended his committee. "We have consulted judges and legal personalities over the acts of supplements and they said that any additional supplements were not in violation of the Constitution," Mr. Abu Ragheb said.

Deputy Jamal Obeidat also criticised Mr. Shbeilat's remarks and described his colleagues in the financial committee "as very responsible and objective."

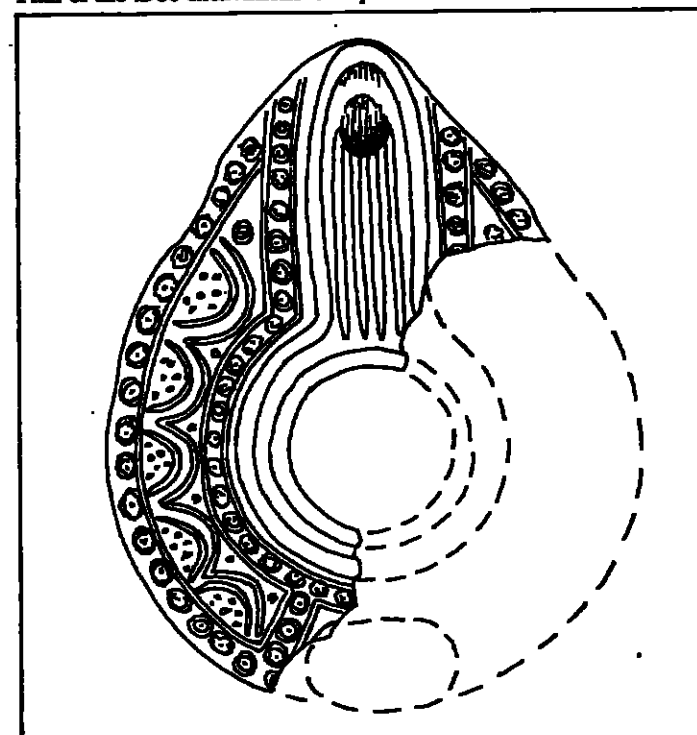
Following are the committee's previous points which were not referred to in its report submitted to the Tuesday session:

— The supplementary budget contained additional expenditure which amounts to 10 per cent of the total expenditures of the 1985 budget or JD 85 million — a relatively high ratio in a budget supplement.

— Travel allowances for government employees on official business were notably high and the



Plan of the 1986 excavations at Aqaba



Drawing of an Abbasid period oil lamp excavated at Aqaba, from the late 9th / early 10th century A.D.

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## Swiss woman takes 2nd gold in world ski championships

GRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland (AP) — Maria Walliser combined power and speed to become the first double-gold medal winner of the Alpine Ski World Championships, taking the women's Super-G Tuesday and giving the Swiss team a record-equalling five titles.

Walliser, who won the women's downhill on Saturday, covered the Cheterson course in one minute, 19.17 seconds to beat teammate Michela Figini by 1.01 seconds.

Figini finished second to Walliser in the downhill as well. The bronze medal went to Mateja Svet of Yugoslavia in 1:20.23, edging another Swiss skier, Vreni Schneider, by .02 seconds.

Marina Kiehl of West Germany, the defending World Cup Super-G champion, skied off the course midway down as she tried to make up lost time.

Walliser's gold medal gave Switzerland five championships in the first six races, tying a record set by Austria in 1962 at Chamoni, France, when just six titles were at stake. Only the men's combined victory of Lux-

embourg's Marc Girardelli has broken the home-team grip here and — with four races remaining — the Swiss appear to be a good bet to break the 25-year-old record.

On Monday, Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland won his first gold of the tournament by taking the men's Super-G, a combination of downhill and giant slalom that is being contested in a World Championship for the first time. In the women's combined, Walliser was disqualified for missing a gate. She was upset by the judge's decision and said it had affected her concentration and morale.

But the downhill gold brought this local heroine with movie-star looks back on track, and the Super-G underscored her position as the best all-around racer in women's skiing.

Walliser was the fourth skier out of the gate on a cloudy day and quickly took control of the race.

Schneider, among the best in the giant slalom, had proceeded her down the 1,435-metre trail with a strong run. But Walliser was .73 seconds ahead of her

teammate's pace at midpoint and stretched the margin from there.

Kicking up snow on the upper reaches of the course, where she said the visibility was poor, the defending World Cup overall champion sped through the straights and cut the 39 gates so tightly that her shoulders brushed the flag poles.

"I wasn't thinking of two gold medals at the beginning of the championships," Walliser said. "Luckily, I recovered my concentration and morale after the bitter disappointment of the combined."

## England beats W. Indies in cricket cup

DEVONPORT, Australia (R) — Inspired captaincy by Mike Gatting coupled with two deadly spells of bowling from Ian Botham and John Emburey fashioned an unlikely England victory against the West Indies in the World Cup Tuesday.

After three consecutive defeats the jaded England side had all but given up hope of reaching next week's best-of-three final and had already booked a flight home this Saturday.

England's victory chances receded further when it was restricted to a modest 177 for nine in 50 overs Tuesday. But the West Indies continued its dismal batting form, collapsing to 148 all out in the face of tight English bowling and magnificent fielding.

West Indies must now score 374 runs and beat Australia on Friday in the last preliminary game to better England's run rate and earn the right to meet the home side in the final.

"If they can do that then they deserve to win the cup," said Gatting after the game. The highest 50-over score is 323 for two by Australia against Sri Lanka in 1983-84.

England's batsmen were in trouble from the moment Gatting lost the toss on a pitch which offered generous assistance to the pace bowlers.

Only three players reached double figures with opener Chris Broad keeping the side together with a gutsy 76, hitting six boundaries in a 143-ball stay at the wicket.

England sank from 129 for three to 177 for nine in the face of fine bowling by Malcolm Marshall, who took three for 31, and Tony Gray, two for 29. Apart from Broad only Allan Lamb, 36, and Phillip DeFreitas, 15, showed any resilience.

## NBA roundup

### Dallas downs Lakers

NEW YORK (AP) — The Dallas Mavericks, after winning their NBA regular-season series against the Los Angeles Lakers, aren't quite ready to proclaim themselves the best team in the Western Conference.

"We know we're good enough to play with any team in the league," guard Derek Harper said after the Mavericks beat the Lakers 103-99 Monday night at the forum in Inglewood, California. "That's as far as I'll go."

"This was probably our biggest win of the season," center James Donaldson added. "It means a lot to know we can come in here and beat them. That should help us in the playoffs should we meet them."

Mark Aguirre scored 27 points for Dallas, which handed the Lakers only their second defeat at home this season.

Los Angeles, which lost the season series to the Mavericks 3-2, went into the game with a 26-0 record when it led at half-time. The Lakers had a 55-50 advantage after two periods and led Dallas, but they scored only 18 points in the third period to give the Mavericks the lead.

In other games, it was Washington 104, New York 98; Denver 140, the Los Angeles Clippers 112; and Seattle 108, New Jersey 100.

Sonics 108, Nets 100

Seattle handed New Jersey its sixth consecutive loss and 22nd defeat in 24 road games this season as Xavier McDaniel had 35 points and 14 rebounds.

Dwayne "Pearl" Washington led the Nets with 21 points and Mike Gminski added 18.

Nuggets, 140, Clippers 112

Denver outscored Los Angeles 47-22 in the third period en route to beating the visiting Clippers, 7-38, for the first time in three tries this season.

Lafayette Lever scored 16 of his 23 points and Alex English 14 of his 28 in the third quarter as the Nuggets tied an NBA season-high for points in a period. Quintin Dailey and Larry Drew each had 16 points for the Clippers.

Bullets 104, Knicks 98

Washington got key contributions from reserves Jay Vincent and Manute Bol in the victory over visiting New York.

Vincent led the Bullets with 19 points, while Bol had nine points, seven rebounds and eight blocked shots. Bill Cartwright scored 21 points to lead the Knicks, who have lost seven in a row.

## Pakistan 247 for five in tense match with India

MADRAS, India (AP) — A career-best 101 by opener Shoaib Mohammed and 94 by Javed Miandad helped Pakistan score 247 for five at stumps on the opening day of the first cricket test match against India here Tuesday.

But Mohammed's maiden test century, scored in front of 35,000 spectators, was shadowed by several disputes and ugly scenes on the ground over allegedly wrong umpiring decisions.

"The Indians are trying to pressurise the umpires which is uncalled for," Pakistani official Hameed Ahsan told the Associated Press, reacting to the behaviour of several Indian players.

There were at least two disputed decisions — one in favour of the hosts and other in favour of the visitors.

The Indians showed their anger when umpire Venkat Rameswamy adjudged Miandad, batting on 74, not out by throwing the ball at the umpire and using abusive language.

Miandad played a delivery from spinner Shival Yadav and the ball ballooned to Krishnamachari Srikkanth at short leg. The entire Indian team appealed, but the umpire signalled that the

ball had hit the pad and adjudged him not out.

The second dispute arose when Ejaz Ahmed, playing his first test, stood his ground after umpire Rajen Mehra declared him caught at silly point off spinner Maninder Singh.

Ahmed, who had scored only three, indicated while returning to the pavilion that the ball had hit his pad and not the bat.

Added to the day's drama was Miandad's unusual dismissal.

Miandad, on 94, looked all set to score his fifth test century when he drove a ball from spinner Shival Yadav. But the ball hit Dilip Vengsarkar fielding at silly point who picked it up and returned it to wicket-keeper Kiran More. Miandad, who had not expected the swift reaction of the fielders, was declared run out.

Indian cricket officials refused to comment on the day's incidents.

Earlier Pakistan skipper Imran Khan won the toss and elected to bat on a wicket that looked easy.

But medium pacer Raju Kuikarni removed opener Rizwan-Uz Zaman in his first over to give India the first breakthrough. The visitors were two for the loss of one wicket.

## Full plane costs runner Coghlan more than time

NEW YORK (AP) — Getting bumped off a plane might have cost Eamonn Coghlan, the fastest indoor mile runner in the World Indoor Championships.

Coghlan had been scheduled to compete in the 3,000-metre race Saturday in Ottawa, but he never made it there because he was unable to get on a flight from New York's LaGuardia Airport. The flight was overbooked and the airline was accepting passengers on a first-come, first-serve basis.

Coghlan waited two hours at the airport, then left.

"I couldn't get on a plane that would get me there at a reasonable time," he said.

The Ottawa meet was the only one in which Coghlan had planned to run the 3,000-metre indoors in hopes of qualifying for the World Championships March 6-8 at Indianapolis. He said that he preferred to run the 3,000 in the indoor championships, rather than the 1,500, because it fit into his training schedule, as preparation for the outdoor season, when he will train for the 10,000 metres in the World Championships at Rome, beginning in late August.

"If there are too many hassles (getting into the World Championships), I won't go," Coghlan said.

## Nakajima to be first Japanese Formula 1 racer

LONDON (AP) — Saturo Nakajima will make auto racing history as the first full-time Japanese Formula One Grand Prix driver when he lines up for Lotus in this year's World Championship.

The British-based auto racing team announced Tuesday it also has a new engine from Japan and a new sponsor from United States as it gears up for the new season.

Nakajima, 33, will partner Brazil's Ayrton Senna, who is one of the favourites to win the 1987 drivers' championship.

Lotus team manager Peter Warr said the drivers will have Honda engines to power their cars which will bear the bright yellow colours of Camel, the leading international brand name of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco International, from Winston Salem, North Carolina.

The cars will compete under the name Camel Team Lotus Honda for the 1987 season which begins with the Brazilian Grand Prix on April 12.

Warr said Nakajima, a five-time Japanese champion who has made his name as a successful formula 3,000 racer, has had experience of Honda engines, having tested them for the Williams team in his homeland.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Tottenham thrashes West Ham

LONDON (R) — Clive Allen hit a hat-trick as Tottenham sank London neighbour West Ham 5-0 in an English League Cup quarter-final replay Monday night. Allen, also on target in the drawn opening encounter at West Ham last Tuesday, struck three times in nine minutes to take his goal-count for the season to 33. Belgian Nico Claessen broke the deadlock in the sixth minute and Glenn Hoddle added another goal midway through the second half before Allen found the net in the 80th, 85th — a penalty — and 89th minutes. Tottenham faces championship leader Arsenal in the opening game of the two-leg semifinals on Sunday.

### Maradona disqualified for remarks

MILAN, Italy (R) — Diego Maradona, a star soccer player for Napoli, has been disqualified from next week's game after a commission found Monday he had repeatedly insulted a referee. Maradona will miss Sunday's match against Avellino because of the decision of the professional soccer league's disciplinary commission. The commission decided to discipline Maradona over remarks he made following his team's loss — its only defeat this season — on Jan. 4 against Fiorentina of Florence in that Tuscan capital. The inside forward repeatedly criticised the referee's decisions, saying once that Napoli of Naples had been "robbed" of a penalty.

### Bulgaria in Nehru Cup final

KOZHIKODE, India (AP) — Mid-fielder Vassil Dragolov, scoring two goals, led Bulgaria into the final with a 3-1 win over East Germany Monday in the 6th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup soccer international tournament. The two teams were tied 1-1 at half-time. East German Hans Richter struck the lone goal for his team, which entered the semifinal round by virtue of Nigeria's defeat by the Soviet Union, the defending titlist. The Bulgarians surged into the lead in the 32nd minute when mid-fielder Krassimir Bekinski shot the ball into the top of the East German net.

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Please bear in mind that the Embassy will be better able to assist you, should the need arise, if you are properly registered.

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5290/5300	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3342/47	Canadian dollar
	1.7903/40	West German marks
	2.0220/30	Dutch guilders
	1.5120/30	Swiss francs
	37.10/15	Belgian francs
	5.9825/75	French francs
	1278/1279	Italian lire
	152.20/30	Japanese yen
	6.4400/50	Swedish crowns
	6.9325/75	Norwegian crowns
	6.7750/7800	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	402.00/402.50	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares were easier in late business, trading above earlier lows after an initial sell-off which dealers said was professionally inspired. By 1604 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 5.6 on Monday's close to 1,827.2 after an early low of 1,822.5.

Dealers said there was profit-taking earlier in the session after Monday's record highs both here and on Wall Street. An opinion poll giving the Labour Party a lead over the Conservatives also depressed shares and government bonds.

Glaxo, which was instrumental in lifting shares on Monday, fell 16p to 1,356 on profit-taking after Monday's gains.

Dealers said weakness in the dollar was also depressing some of the internationally traded shares and oils. But Glaxo shares remained underpinned ahead of the company's presentation to U.S. and U.K. investors on Feb. 24. Some analysts are forecasting the shares could rise to as much as £15 each on the prospects of two of its new drugs.

Other pharmaceutical shares were firm, with Reckitt and Colman up 10p to 952 and ICI 4p up to 1,312.

YOUR DAILY  
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FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Decide the new course of action you want to put into motion. Work out a detailed plan and arrangement combining your modern ideas and proven methods.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Handle the fundamentals of financial affairs. Get good advice from an older person that can be very helpful.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get your health improved and your appearance made more charming. Be very careful if you drive.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can find the right solution to your problems now. Be very romantic with your mate tonight.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Contact friends who can give you good ideas for improving your recreational time.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Bring that fine plan to the attention of the most prominent person you know and gain more prestige thereby.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You are a stickler for organization, but add new shortcuts now so you can improve your efficiency.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan how to best keep your promises. Be more sensible in handling a problematical affair with your mate.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A stubborn associate will not give you the cooperation you need if you do not show interest in his/her views.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be more consistent in handling your affairs. Combine your efforts with co-workers for best results.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you are more practical you can please your mate now and be happier together.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study your home and figure out how you want it to be in the future. Plan carefully for renovations.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get to the bottom of your communications. Exchange ideas and skills wisely and relations become cemented.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one of those fascinating young persons who has excellent vision and can get the education required to make a big success in life. The talents can be utilized in the most practical ways and, no matter what career is chosen, the results will be good.

## Baker begins talks in Riyadh

RIYADH (AP) — U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker declared Tuesday that the United States will have a healthy economy in 1987 and reassured Saudi Arabia that the dollar was not in a "free-fall."

Attributing his optimism to a move toward cutting the federal deficit, Mr. Baker said "even under the most pessimistic assumptions, measures already in place should lower the 1986 fiscal year deficit from \$221 billion to roughly \$175 billion in fiscal 1987. A sizable cut."

Mr. Baker was addressing his host, Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Abul Khail, at the start of a two-day meeting of the U.S.-Saudi joint commission which oversees development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

In a meeting with American businessmen over breakfast, Mr. Baker denied that the U.S. dollar was in a "free-fall." But he declined to state what action will be taken to stabilize the dollar.

Saudi Arabia receives almost all payments for its oil sales in U.S. dollars.

The commission includes high-powered executives from U.S. firms such as Exxon, Westinghouse and Morgan Stanley International. Saudi billionaire Sultan Olayan and other important Saudi personalities also are represented on the board.

Sheikh Abul Khail said relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia were good.

"Import figures from 1986 show the United States is now the number two trading partner of the kingdom after Japan," he said.

He added that U.S. exports to the kingdom fell 16 per cent in 1986 to \$3.2 billion. He said the number of Saudi-American joint ventures fell from 271 in 1984 to a present 233.

The Saudi minister attributed part of the drop in U.S. business to kingdom's involvement in completing economic and social development programmes of the 1970s.

"But our economy is still expanding," Sheikh Abul Khail said. "Our population growth is one of the fastest in the world, and purchasing power of the average Saudi is one of the highest in the world. The Saudi market is quite a way from being saturated."

Saudi Arabia is the world's largest exporter of crude oil and a leading pro-Western country in the Arab and Muslim World. The United States has been its main arms supplier and trade partner till recent years when British and French arms manufacturers and Japanese tradesmen began competing.

Mr. Baker, who arrived Monday, was accompanied by Mr. David Mulford, assistant secretary for international affairs, Mr. Michael Kelly, deputy assistant commissioner for international affairs of the Internal Revenue Service, Mr. Gerald Risco, assistant secretary at the Department of the Interior, Mr. Joan Wallace, administrator in the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. O. Jack Buchanek, a director in the Department of Labour.

## Industrial Development Bank backs 23 Jordanian projects

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) extended 23 loans totalling JD 952,300 during the fourth quarter of last year.

According to the December issue of the Industrial Development Bank, the IDB quarterly newsletter, 21 loans amounting to JD 938,300 were approved for industrial projects while credits totalling JD 14,000 were authorized for two touristic ventures.

The sum allocated for the industries benefitted four new projects and 19 ongoing schemes with 57.7 per cent of the financing covering the purchases of raw material, 29.2 per cent settling the cost of equipment and 13.1 per cent funding expenditures for erecting factories.

The IDB estimated the projects to have had an investment total of JD 951,400 which nearly equals the amount that the bank has extended in loans.

The IDB also estimated that, in the first year of operation, the projects will provide an added value to the national income of about JD 540,000 in addition to providing 76 job opportunities.

By incorporating the IDB's activities in the fourth quarter to the previous performances during 1986, the IDB has extended a total of 95 loans during last year for a total amount of JD 8,865, thereby achieving an 18.5 per cent growth over the 1985 figure.

The newsletter detailed the types and aspects of the loans that were granted in the last quarter of 1986. It classified them as: Eight for engineering industries, three for foodstuffs, two chemical projects, two plastic factories, two packaging plants, one printing concern, one agricultural venture, one for furniture and one for making bricks.

## Income Tax Department distributes estimate forms

AMMAN (Petra) — Income Tax Department Director Salman Al Tarawneh said Tuesday that his department has been distributing income tax forms to be filled out by various business owners and individuals who should conduct self estimates on their income which is subject to tax.

Nearly 60 per cent of the forms returned to the department are not checked to verify the statements they contain because the department trusts that most people give correct information, Mr. Tarawneh said during a meeting with the board members and president of the Amman Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce.

He said that 80 per cent of problems which emerge are normally settled through mutual understanding and agreement between the department and the taxpayers.

During the meeting, Mr. Tarawneh announced the establishment of offices affiliated to the Income Tax Department which will operate in Mafrag, Ma'an and Tafleh to help speed up the tax collection process.

Mr. Tarawneh said that the private sector shares full responsibility in augmenting the treasury and that the taxes paid by this sector help maintain the momentum of the country's progress and development.

At the meeting, a committee was formed grouping representatives of the Income Tax Department and the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce to conduct a study on the conditions of merchants around the country to decide on the way in which they could pay their tax dues.

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## Study foresees poor outlook for Third World countries

LONDON (R) — The world will enjoy comparative economic stability in 1987 if it can stave off protectionism and remedy a precarious situation over Third World debt, an independent British economic forecasting service said Tuesday.

The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) World Outlook 1987 also says the world economy badly needs a liberal outcome to the current round of negotiations on liberalising trade under the auspices of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

But this could be wrecked by looming confrontations between the United States and the European Community (EC).

It says "a bitter Mediterranean grain trade war" is in the offing as the United States strives to oust EC wheat and flour from African and Middle Eastern markets.

Traditional exporting countries including Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Argentina, Thailand and Pakistan, "will be seeking to knock some sense" into the warring parties.

The EC faces its "greatest crisis", the EIU says, as the dollar falls and drives the dollar price of wheat down with it, and the EC common agricultural policy spawns high-cost surpluses which distort the wheat, beef, dairy produce and sugar markets.

The survey sees a glimmer of hope that the EC may act to remedy the situation, but adds it was more likely that farm trade acrimony will bedevil GATT and strengthen protectionism.

Sluggish 2.8 per cent growth is forecast in the industrial nations in 1987. The EIU blames this on the refusal of West Germany and Japan to boost demand in their export-led economies despite minimal inflation and current account surpluses of \$32 billion

and \$78 billion respectively. This is bad news for Third World countries, which will see weak demand for industrial raw materials, although Third World manufacturers should continue to thrive in export markets, with South Korea and Taiwan forecast to enjoy 8.3 and nine per cent growth respectively, it said.

The EIU, part of the Economist Group which also publishes The Economist weekly newspaper, expects world trade volume to grow by just under 4.5 per cent in 1987.

On debt, it sees problems for Mexico, which will have 33 per cent of total expenditure absorbed by interest payments. The EIU believes Mexico faces political instability and may take unilateral action on its debt.

The EIU says that "some measure of political coercion of the banks probably is necessary" in order to bring about a write down of Third World debt. This would help remedy inadequate import demand for U.S. goods in indebted developing countries.

Brazil, the largest Third World debtor, enjoyed a second year of rapid growth in 1986, but the EIU says lack of new investment threatens to cut rates of growth for the future, trimming them to levels too low to cut underemployment.

A successful GATT outcome is crucial to Third World debtors seeking markets for their goods, it says.

The survey suggests that the avoidance of world recession depends largely on the economic health of the United States, where gross national product (GNP) should grow by 2.8 per cent.

It says the arms-to-Iran scandal has undermined the authority of President Reagan, who has in the past made what it calls "admirable" attempts to improve the U.S. trade balance at a higher, not lower, volume of world trade.

But it sees encouraging signs that U.S. Democrats, who now control both the Senate and House of Representatives, will opt in favour of competition, not protection, and a chance that Congress may approve a compromise trade bill which would emphasise boosting U.S. exports rather stifling imports.

The dollar should go on falling in 1987, although much less sharply than in 1986, the EIU says, with the trade weighted index slipping 5.2 per cent in the coming year compared with 18.3 per cent in 1986.

It says this should boost U.S. exports and brake imports. The U.S. trade deficit should fall in 1987 to \$130 billion from \$170 billion, with the current account balance improving from \$130 billion to \$110 billion.

Overall, the EIU says, the U.S. administration has some grounds for optimism, as interest rates, the dollar and the oil price will all be lower on average than in 1986.

It expects oil prices for 1987 to move between \$12 and \$18 per barrel, averaging \$15, which would be six or seven per cent lower than the 1986 average.

That would be below an \$18 Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries level. The EIU doubts if OPEC can operate the production discipline needed to defend the \$18 level.

view with a Hamburg newspaper published Tuesday that the dollar exchange rate is now more realistic than it was 18 months ago.

But nobody knew where the exchange rate for the dollar and mark should be to restore an equilibrium in the balance of payments of various countries.

Dealers had thought this equilibrium was on the way, hoping the decline in the U.S. trade deficit for December was the start of a trend which would ease pressure on the dollar, just as they had hoped that major industrial nations would act together to halt the dollar's decline.

But that hope, too, was scotched by news that the Group of Five major industrial nations do not plan a meeting next weekend to discuss the turmoil in world currency markets.

Although it is countries with export-led economies and appreciating currencies — especially West Germany and Japan — which seem most eager to halt the dollar's slide, what happens to it over the next few days will be crucial to the success of the U.S. Treasury's \$29 billion refunding operations.

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## Peanuts

SHE DID IT AGAIN!

I TRY TO TALK TO THIS GIRL, SEE, BUT ALL SHE EVER SAYS IS "AREN'T YOU KIND OF OLD FOR ME?"

I WAS BORN IN OCTOBER... SHE WAS BORN IN DECEMBER... I'M ONLY TWO MONTHS OLDER THAN SHE!

OBVIOUSLY, THE GIRL THINKS SHE'S STILL A PUPPY!

## Mutt'n'Jeff

DO MY FRIEND MUTT SUGGEST I SEE YOU FOR A CHECK-UP? I FEEL LITTLE! I CAN'T WORK!

FINE! I'LL LOOK YOU OVER!

HMM... LET'S SEE... YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM "DOLCE FAR NIENTE!"

NO, JEFF, NOT REALLY! IT MEANS YOU ARE JUST PLAIN LAZY!

MUTT GET MY BED READY! THE DOC SAID I'M SUFFERING FROM "DOLCE FAR NIENTE!"

## Andy Capp

ERIC, YOUR WIFE'S RUN OFF WITH THE BINGO CALLER!

...OH, REALLY?

AND SHE LEFT WITHOUT LOCKING THE DOOR... YOU'VE BEEN BURGLAR!

YOU DON'T SAY

IT'LL TAKE A BIT MORE MISFORTUNE THAN THAT TO GET HIS MIND OFF HAVING TO PLAY OPPOSITE CAPP THIS AFTERNOON

## THE Daily Crossword by William Canine

ACROSS

1 Turk, official

6 Aptace

10 Lame

14 Great Mountain name

15 Snake

16 Process

17 Pope stick

18 Tragedy

20 Gulf of Mexico part

22 Purpose

23 Soft, coarse

24 Chastity

26 Hatched, prof.

30 Different

34 Fireplace

35 Felted god

36 General at Antietam

37 Latin rule

39 Integer, abbr.

41 Verone's river

42 Clippers

43 Much like

45 Little chap

46 Concocted

47 Healed

48 Full of mud

49 Female

51 Verne character

53 Railton

56 Occurs in a way

60 Felted

62 River to the Orinoco

63 Cabal

64 Adorned of song



# Indian official denies reports of Pakistani tank movements

NEW DELHI (R) — A senior Indian Defence Ministry official denied reports published Tuesday that Pakistan had moved tanks to its border with India in an escalation of tension between the two countries.

The official, who did not want to be named, told Reuters that newspaper and Press Trust of India news agency reports of tank movements and exchanges of small-arms fire were incorrect and "rubbish."

PTI quoted witnesses and what it said was an official report as saying the rumble of Pakistan tanks could be heard most of Sunday night on the Indian side of the border, and that troops of both sides had traded small-arms fire.

Officials from both countries began a fourth day of secrecy-shrouded talks Tuesday on reducing tension caused by the massing of Indian and Pakistani troops on the border for military exercises.

India and Pakistan have swapped charges of border provocations and relations between the

two countries have plunged to their lowest since 1971, when they last fought a war.

The official could not confirm reports that nearly 30,000 people living on the Indian side of the border in the Paragur area of Jammu and Kashmir state had fled after seeing movement of tanks on the Pakistani side.

The Chief Minister of India's Jammu and Kashmir Farooq Abdullah, said Monday he had failed to prevent the people from leaving the area.

"They see the movement of tanks on the other side of the border and witness blackouts and take measures to safeguard themselves and their property well in time," he added.

The Defence Ministry official told Reuters it was possible people had fled but that he had

received no official confirmation. India and Pakistan have fought three wars, including two over Kashmir, since 1947 when they gained independence from Britain.

An Indian journalist in Jammu, the winter capital of Kashmir, reported Monday that he had seen Indian tanks taking positions along the border, but to the north of the position reported by PTI.

The Indian army evacuated some people after reports that Pakistani troops shelled border areas in Kashmir during the weekend and Indian soldiers responded.

Three Pakistani soldiers were believed killed and two Indian civilians wounded in the border shootings, according to the United Nations of India (UNI) news agency.

The Hindustan Times, New Delhi's largest newspaper, reported Tuesday that little progress has been made in the talks on reducing border tensions.

Pakistani officials reportedly



have offered to withdraw their troops from forward positions if India scales down military exercises in Rajasthan state, which also borders Pakistan, the newspaper said.

## Chinese propaganda chief removed

PEKING (R) — The Chinese Communist Party's propaganda chief Zhu Houze has been moved to another post, a party spokesman said, ending three weeks of speculation on his status following the sudden removal of party chief Hu Yaobang.

Mr. Zhu, regarded as a protégé of Mr. Hu, has not been seen in public for some time, and party officials have declined any comment on his position since Mr. Hu's resignation in disgrace on Jan. 16.

East European sources said earlier they understood Mr. Zhu, 56 this year, had been criticised for sloppy supervision of propaganda work in the light of the nationwide demonstrations in December by students calling for more Western-style democracy.

An official from the party's Liaison Department told Reuters Mr. Zhu had been moved recently to another post. He declined to

say what he was doing, except that it was "party work" in Peking.

The official said the new propaganda chief is Wang Renzhi, a deputy editor of the party theoretical journal Red Flag, which has taken the lead in the past few weeks in the campaign against pro-Western "bourgeois liberal" ideas.

"It is natural that the chief of the Propaganda Department should have to carry the can in the light of the current struggle against bourgeois liberalism," one Western diplomat said.

He said the decision to remove Mr. Zhu would probably have been made at about the same time as party chief Hu's removal, and added: "The announcement of his removal now shows the campaign is still bubbling along."

Mr. Zhu's appointment as head of the Propaganda Department in July 1985 in place of conservative

Deng Liqun was seen at the time as a significant victory for the reformists in the party.

Mr. Zhu was previously party chief in the poor south-west province of Guizhou and widely seen at the time as a likely candidate for even higher posts.

The Propaganda Department has overall control of all cultural and media activities in China and is responsible for ideological education.

In recent days, the official party press has called for a "struggle" against people who want to "diminish the power of the Communist Party and borrow ideas from Western democracy, including the multi-party political system."

Three top intellectuals were expelled from the party last month after being accused of attacking the party and calling for the "all-round Westernisation of China."

## Hirohito's brother dies

TOKYO (R) — Japan's Prince Takamatsu, a younger brother of Emperor Hirohito, died Tuesday aged 82, an official at the Japan Red Cross Hospital said.

He had been suffering from a lung ailment. The Imperial Household Agency said Hirohito, 85, visited his deathbed.

The prince, third son of Emperor Taisho, graduated from the naval academy and the naval staff college. In 1930 he married a granddaughter of Yoshinobu Tokugawa, the last of the family of Shoguns, or feudal military leaders, who ruled Japan be-

tween 1603 and 1868. During World War II Takamatsu was attached to the Imperial Military Command and was involved in a plot to overthrow the government of General Tojo, prime minister at the time of Pearl Harbor.

After the war, Prince Takamatsu served as honorary head of organisations such as the Japan Fine Arts Association and the Japan Basketball Association. The prince is survived by his wife Princess Takamatsu (Kikuko). The couple had no children.

## Jailed Irish guerrilla barred from wife's funeral

DUBLIN, Ireland (AP) — The government has rejected the request of imprisoned Irish guerrilla Dominic McGlinchey to attend the funeral of his slain wife in Northern Ireland.

Gummen shot and killed Mary McGlinchey, 29, Saturday night as she bathed her two young sons at home in Dundalk.

"In the normal way we would have allowed him to attend on humanitarian grounds, but on security advice it just is not possible," Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald said after McGlinchey's request was turned down Monday

by justice Minister Alan Dukes. McGlinchey, 32, had asked to travel from Portlaoise Prison to Dundalk, and then to cross the border into the British province for Tuesday's burial in Bellaghy, county Londonderry.

The removal of the coffin from Dundalk was delayed one hour while relatives and friends considered whether to apply for a court order for McGlinchey's brief release on compassionate grounds.

Police told them there was no legal avenue open and the body was taken across the border.

## Sakharov working on Chernobyl accident

BOSTON (AP) — Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov is working to determine the circumstances surrounding the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and trying to suggest ways to improve his country's nuclear plants, his stepson said.

Upon his return from a 10-day trip to Moscow, Alexei Semyonov told reporters his physicist stepfather was "almost exhausted" from his work on nuclear theory and his continuing human rights efforts.

Semyonov did not elaborate on Sakharov's work on Chernobyl, where last April a blast ripped through a reactor, killing at least 31 people and spewing radiation into the atmosphere.

"I myself am very confused right now and need time to sort things out," Semyonov told an airport news conference.

Sakharov, a Nobel Prize winner, was allowed to return to Moscow in December. He was exiled to the closed city of Gorky in January 1980 for his outspoken opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Semyonov, 30, had not seen his stepfather since 1978. Semyonov is the son of Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, from her first marriage, but has said he considers Sakharov his father.

Semyonov said Sakharov is not cynical about Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's stated goal of making the Communist country more open to opposing viewpoints.

## Colombo to question American over reports of atrocity

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka said Tuesday authorities would question an American about allegations that he falsely accused police of atrocities while covering up a murder by Tamil guerrillas.

A government statement issued here alleged that Bruce Cyr lied when he said he witnessed police killings of 22 employees at a shrimp farm last Wednesday.

Cyr, an American, will also be asked about charges he failed to report a killing last August of a security guard by Tamil guerrillas at the shrimp farm in Kokkadicholai where he works as a consultant, it said.

A police spokesman said Monday that Cyr had links with Tamil rebels, some of whom were employed on the farm, a charge denied by Victor Santipillai, managing director of the Serendip Seafoods Prawn Culture Company which owns the farm.

Colombo said earlier Cyr was to be charged but later withdrew that statement.

The government has denied accusations by residents of the area that more than 200 civilians, including employees of the shrimp farm, were killed by police.

Colombo said 21 rebels, 13 commandos and four civilians were killed in fighting last Wednesday in which police captured a district headquarters of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the biggest group fighting for a Tamil state.

Officials said the 65-square kilometre area of Kokkadicholai, once a rebel stronghold in Eastern province, was now under government control.

## Haiti seeks to recover \$120m from Duvalier

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Haiti will try to recover some of the \$120 million it claims Jean-Claude Duvalier stole during his 14 years as president-for-life, Justice Minister Francois St. Fleur said.

St. Fleur said the government would begin action in a French court next month. He said in an interview that \$120 million is the amount Haitian and U.S. lawyers think they can prove Duvalier stole.

Some estimates put Duvalier's personal wealth at several times that amount. St. Fleur, who said Haiti and its people were victims of embezzlement, refused to comment on how much more might have been stolen.

He would not comment on whether he expected much, or any, of the money to be returned even if French courts rule in Haiti's favour.

## Rich boy's murder trial hears of 'perfect crime'

LOS ANGELES (R) — The leader of a club of rich young Los Angeles men boasted of committing the perfect crime after killing a confidence trickster who duped him out of \$4 million, a court has heard.

Deputy District Attorney Fred Wapner, in an opening statement at the trial of Joe Hunt, 27, quoted him as telling a meeting of the so-called Billionaire Boys Club:

"We have committed the perfect crime." Pointing to his bodyguard, Jim Pittman, Hunt said: "Jim and I knocked off Ron Levin."

Levin is alleged to have convinced Hunt he had \$5 million for Hunt to invest in commodities, in return for which they would share the profits. The \$5 million, Wapner said, was only on paper.

"Hunt traded the \$5 million into \$13 million," Wapner said. Hunt then wanted his half share of the \$8 million profit.

"Of course, there was no money," Wapner said. "Now Hunt had to go to the club and say 'I was duped.'"

On June 24, 1984, the club met with Hunt as chairman and he told them to the killing. "If you can't take the heat, get out now," Wapner quoted Hunt as saying.

Some members decided they were in above their heads and talked to a lawyer who called the police, Wapner said.

He said Hunt also forced Levin to sign a cheque on his Swiss bank account for \$1.5 million, but it bounced. The account contained just \$40.

Wapner said Levin, whom he described as a confidence man, was shot in the head on his bed in June 1984.

## 2nd reconciliation aide killed in Afghanistan

MOSCOW (R) — The head of Afghanistan's National Reconciliation Programme in a district of eastern Nangarhar province was killed last Wednesday, the official Soviet News Agency TASS reported Tuesday.

It said the man, Inayatullah, and his son were abducted and killed in a criminal action aimed at undermining the national reconciliation process launched by Afghan leader Najib in an effort to end eight years of war with Muslim rebels.

The killing is the second reported incident of a provincial national reconciliation official since a unilateral Afghan government ceasefire took effect on Jan. 15. The head of the programme in northern Kunduz province was murdered last Thursday.

TASS, quoting the Afghan News Agency Bakhtar, said Inayatullah was in charge of national reconciliation in Nangarhar's Rudat district, which lies south of the main road to Peshawar, Pakistan, where many guerrillas are based.

It said he was also a member of the Supreme National Reconciliation Commission set up by Najib to oversee his peace plan and headed the National Fatherland Front, an umbrella organisation of pro-government groups, in Rudat.

TASS gave no details of the killing, but suggested it was carried out by Muslim guerrillas fighting the Afghan government and its Soviet backers.

"Inayatullah has become another victim in the struggle for stopping the bloodshed and establishing national concord in the country," it said.

The first official reported killed

since the start of the ceasefire was Abdul Ahad Arozbi, head of the National Reconciliation Programme in Kunduz province, which borders on the Soviet Union.

The killings were followed by a car bomb explosion in central Kabul on Saturday, the most spectacular act by the rebels since the ceasefire took effect. Four people were killed and many wounded, according to official reports.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Tuesday the blast was a direct consequence of a decision by seven main guerrilla groups based in Pakistan to reject the government's peace offer and flout Kabul's unilateral ceasefire.

Pravda also blamed Washington for the tense situation in Afghanistan, saying the United States and its allies were putting pressure on rebel leaders inclined toward talks and were overtly seeking to frustrate the reconciliation drive.

"Washington has again assumed an instigatory function in an attempt to maintain the strained Afghan situation, hindering the people of the long-suffering country from returning to peaceful life," it said.

Washington has insisted that a full and immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is the key to restoration of peace in the country.

The Soviet Union, which began its military intervention in December 1979, has an estimated 115,000 troops in Afghanistan.

Moscow has strongly backed Najib's reconciliation plans and says it wants to bring its troops home as quickly as possible.

## Another clash looms on S. Korean political scene

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — The torture death of a student last month during police interrogation has widened the rift between South Korea's rival political camps and created fears of another violent clash between dissidents and police.

The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and other dissident groups have scheduled a mass rally Saturday in Seoul and memorials across the country to mark the student's death.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), headed by President Chun Doo-hwan, has demanded the rally be cancelled, calling it "an attempt to grasp power by instigating a mass uprising."

The Korea Herald quoted an unidentified high-ranking police officer Tuesday as saying authorities would make "maximum efforts" to prevent opposition politicians and dissidents from attending Saturday's memorial services at Seoul's Myeongdong Cathedral, the main Roman Catholic Centre in South Korea.

On Nov. 29, the government mobilised an estimated 70,000 to 80,000 police to halt an opposition rally to demand direct presidential elections.

In that clash, police fired tear gas and demonstrators hurled

rocks and gasoline bombs. Dozens of opposition leaders were put under house arrest before the rally and about 2,000 people were detained during the disturbances.

Saturday's memorial service "is politically motivated and it, therefore, will be illegal," the Korea Herald quoted the police official as saying.

The opposition has said the intent of the rally is to honour the dead student and promised the gatherings will be peaceful. But authorities say they are afraid radicals will seek to take advantage of the situation by provoking violence.

Park Jong-Chul, a 21-year-old Seoul National University student, suffocated on Jan. 14 when two police officers forced his throat against the edge of a bathtub during water torture, according to official reports.

The two policemen have been arrested, other police officers were removed from their posts and the home minister and director of national police resigned to accept responsibility.

Despite the shake-up and promises of reforms to prevent police brutality, however, the opposition has used Park's death as a rallying point for even greater reforms and changes.

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### Tiger attacks sheep in Tafileh

TAFILEH (J.T.) — A fierce tiger Monday morning attacked a flock of sheep and killed two of them in Wadi Salem area in Tafileh. The sheep owner Khalil Falah Al Badameh shot at the tiger with his gun, but failed to kill it because the gun was not functioning well.

### Albanian party gets 100% support

VIENNA, Austria (AP) — All eligible Albanians turned out for parliamentary elections and all of them voted for the official candidates, Albania's News Agency (ATA) said. Reporting on the Feb. 1 elections, ATA said of the 1,830,653 registered voters went to the polls and voted for deputies to the People's Assembly. ATA, monitored here, said "100 per cent of the electors voted for the candidates of the Democratic Front," sponsored by the ruling Communist Party. The official nominees ran uncontested in all 250 electoral precincts. One ballot was invalid, according to the dispatch. Albania, an orthodox Communist state, has little contact with other countries and condemns both the United States and the Soviet Union.

### Aquino drops ballot in wrong box

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Probably without her knowing it, President Corason Aquino and no doubt countless other voters dropped their ballots in Monday's plebiscite on a new constitution in boxes marked "spoiled ballots." Boxes so marked have turned up in numerous pictures taken by Associated Press photographers during voting at polling stations throughout the Manila area and in Mrs. Aquino's home province of Tarlac. "It can't be so," responded commission on elections official Narciso Ruiz, when asked why such boxes were used for valid ballots. The simple explanation could be a shortage of ballot boxes and no ready cash to buy new ones. But Ruiz said a formal reply to the question would require an investigation.

### Attempt to row to Antarctic abandoned

SANTIAGO (R) — Extreme cold has forced four Americans to abandon an attempt to become the first people to row from South America to the Antarctic, a spokesman said. The team, lead by 41-year-old journalist Ned Gillette, had planned to make the 1,150 kilometre voyage across Drake's Passage, one of the world's roughest and most dangerous stretches of water, in a specially-designed 8.2 metre aluminium boat. But after a particularly harsh Antarctic winter, the ice pack had not melted sufficiently to give them any chance of reaching the frozen continent, the spokesman said. Gillette and his crew — Jon Turk, Bud Keene and Mark Eickenburger — planned to return to southern Chile next October to try again, the spokesman said.

### Bangkok governor sweeps streets

BANGKOK (R) — Bangkok's Governor Chamlong Srimuang, a former general who now battles litter, donned a disguise to sweep city streets last weekend to check on his cleanliness campaign. But so many residents saw past his borrowed clothes, brooms and pushcart that the devout Buddhist had to give up by early afternoon last Saturday, Chamlong said in a statement. During his morning on the job, another cleaner chided him for sweeping too slowly and a city official donned a red sweater's shirt and tried to take his place. Chamlong is a 52-year-old ascetic and populist who was elected two years ago. "If people threw away less litter and if sweepers and their supervisors worked a bit harder, Bangkok would be much cleaner," he said.

### Paul Newman tired of Oscar race

LONDON (AP) — Paul Newman is expected to get his seventh Academy Award nomination on Feb. 11 for his role in the Colour of Money, but after six previous losses he says he is tired of the Oscar sweepstakes. "It's like chasing a beautiful woman for 80 years," Newman, 62, said of the Oscar race at a news conference Monday. "Finally, she relents and you say, 'I'm terribly sorry, I'm tired.'" The actor, in London for the film's British debut, said he thought the Oscar "probably was pretty important to me years ago. I don't know how important it is now." Last year Newman received an honorary Academy Award for his overall film career. He accepted the Oscar via an on-camera book-up from the Chicago set of the Colour of Money, in which he reprises his 1961 role as Fast Eddie Felson in the Hustler. If he is nominated this year, Newman is expected to face stiff opposition from Britain's Bob Hoskins, who has won major critics' awards and a Golden Globe for his performance in Mona Lisa. He admitted the difficulty of securing good roles in what he called "a very checkered career." "It's terrible to work once every two years when I'm used to three or four times a year," said Newman. He has acted in 45 movies since his debut in the Silver Chalice in 1954.

### Castro 'dreams' about cigars

HAVANA (R) — Fidel Castro, who gave up smoking in 1985 to boost a health campaign, says he still dreams of smoking the big cigars that became part of his image. Castro told a gathering at the residence of the Spanish ambassador last week that he sometimes dreams about cigars but that his pledge not to smoke wins out in the end. According to a tape recording of his remarks obtained by Reuters, Castro said: "Three times I've dreamed that I am smoking. In fact, just last night I dreamed that suddenly I had a big cigar in my hand, then I said, 'holly mackerel.' I let fly a big exclamation: 'I'm smoking, by golly.'" The 60-year-old Cuban president, who gave up smoking in August 1985, said: "But to show you what the subconscious is, the loyalty of the subconscious, the three times that I have dreamed that I am smoking, on realising that I am violating my pledge, I throw the cigar away." He said that "during the day I don't think of smoking at all. We are a tobacco-producing nation and although non-smoking might hurt us financially, the people's health comes first," Castro said.

### Safe sex ads on beer cans suggested

BERKELEY, California (AP) — Putting safe-sex information on beer cans or posting it at movie theaters may be effective ways to reach college students and convince them they are threatened by AIDS, an educator says. Dr. Richard Keeling, chairman of the Task Force on AIDS for the American College Health Association, says health and college officials may have to enlist the help of companies that sell products popular with young adults. "They know how to talk to this age group. They know how to reach them," he said. Keeling was one of 400 health educators and college officials from around the country who attended a seminar last week at the University of California campus at Berkeley to discuss ways to deal with AIDS on campus. He said that telling students to "just say no (to sex or drug use to avoid AIDS) just won't work. The question is, how do we market it to those who think they are invincible and invulnerable? If we are going to market change in something as sensitive as sexual behaviour, we have to ... talk to them in terms of winning and belonging." Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is a deadly disease that attacks the body's immune system. Scientists say it is transmitted through sexual intercourse, blood transfusions or sharing of needle by drug users.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### THE COUNT TELLS THE TALE

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♠ A 4

♥ 10 9 7 5

♦ 8 6

♣ K Q J 8 5

WEST

♠ K 5

♥ 6 2

♦ Q 10 7 5

♣ A 7 4 3

EAST

♠ 3

♥ A Q J 8

♦ K J 9 4 3

♣ 9 6 2

SOUTH

♠ Q 10 8 7 6 3

♥ K 4 3

♦ A 10

♣ 2

The bidding:

South West North East

3 ♠ Pass Pass Dble

Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Six of ♠

Counting the tricks that are available to one side or the other is not as difficult a task as you might think. And it is of prime importance in deciding how to play the hand, or how to conduct the defense.

With his best values outside his long suit, we are not sure we would recommend a preemptive opening bid with the South hand—it contains too much in the way of defense. To open with a preempt, you

should have almost all your values in the suit itself and, vulnerable, the suit quality should be good. We can't fault East for electing to make a balancing double, or West's decision to convert to penalties: switch the ace of spades and king of hearts, and the defense would have been simple.

From West's lead of the six of hearts, it was obvious declarer held the king. The ace of spades in dummy was a blow to the defense, since it seemed likely that declarer could get six tricks in that suit. Give declarer one of the minor-suit aces and his trick total would be up to eight. Therefore, it was essential to prevent declarer from scoring a club trick. That would be accomplished only if declarer held a singleton club.

Having arrived at that conclusion, East's line of defense was easy to determine. He rose with the ace of hearts at trick one and shifted to a trump. No matter how declarer elected to play the hand, he was doomed. The table's ace of spades, the only entry to the clubs, was removed before the suit could be established. Left to play from his own hand, declarer could not avoid losing one spade, two hearts, a diamond and a club for down one.